## Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.


Fruit (rees
Price List

California
Nursery Co.
Niles.California

## ESTABLISHED 1865

## PRICE LIST

## ANNOUNCEMENT

This price list is being issued earlier than usual in order that our customers may have an opportunity of advising us of their requirements as soon as possible. There has been such a shortage of Nursery stock during the past two years that many of our friends were disappointed because of our inability to fill their orders.

Naturally it is our wish that those who have been favoring us with their business for a number of years should have our first consideration. There is every indication that with the unusual demand for fruit and ornamental trees for planting during the season of 1920-21 that our supply of stock will again be exhausted before the season is fairly well started.

We grow the most complete assortment of DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS AND BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS to better advantage, possibly, than in any other section of California. Our soil balls well and makes it possible to move all of our evergreens with every assurance that they will grow.

We are already very heavily engaged in the rose business, but realizing our great advantages for growing field-grown budded roses, this is a branch of the business we expect to specialize in.

With few exceptions our fruit trees are being grown in our branch nurseries at Loomis, California. After carefully investigating every section of the state, we finally concluded to raise our trees there because they not only mature well in the fall, but also because the soil, a disintegrated granite, produces a very fine, fibrous root system.

Many of the varieties of fruit trees, so important commercially in California today, have had their origin in our Nursery. Our test orchard, covering forty acres and containing, approximately, a thousand varieties of fruit trees, is a branch of the business of which we are very proud. These trees are the source of bud wood for growing our exceptionally fine, well-matured, perfect root system trees.

In conclusion allow us to say to our customers and friends that we want their business solely with the view of giving them value received for the confidence they repose in us.

## INFORMATION FOR PURCHASERS

PRICES: All prices quoted in this list are for stock at Niles. All former quotations cancelled by the issuance of this list.

Stocks mentioned in this list will be furnished as follows: 5 of a variety at the 10 rate; 50 at the 100 rate; 300 at the 1000 rate where the 1000 rate is quoted.

## ACCEPTANCE OF ORDERS

We accept all orders on condition that same shall be void should injury befall our stock from fire, frost, floods, drouth or any other cause which could not be prevented and over which we have no control.

SUBSTITUTIONS: Unless advised to the contrary, we will make substitutions where necessary to fill orders complete.

## GUARANTEE

We exercise great care to have all nursery stock true to name, nevertheless it is understood that should any stock prove otherwise, we shall not be liable for any sum greater than that paid us for only such stock as shall prove untrue.

ERRORS: Errors or complaints must be reported within ten days after receipt of goods.
PACKING CHARGES: We charge for same only to cover the cost of material used.

## Hints on Transplanting

The many excellent treatises on Fruit Culture which have appeared within the past few years-one or more of which should be in the hands of every person intending to plant-render it almost unnecessary to give any directions in that line; yet we are so frequently asked for advice in this way, that we offer a few general remarks.

The situation of the orchard having been decided on, the ground should be deeply plowed, subsoiled and thoroughly pulverized. The holes should be dug at least a foot larger in every direction than actually required by the roots when spread out in their natural position. In planting, the top soil should be broken down into the hole, and worked carefully in between every root and fiber, filling up every crevice, that every root may be in contact with soil, and the whole made quite firm as the filling up progresses. The tree, when planted, may in light soils stand from two to three inches deeper than it stood in the nursery; but in heavy clay or wet ground it is advisable to have it stand at the same height as it was before transplanting.

It is very important to whitewash the bodies of all fruit trees, and in addition to this, to protect them with tree protectors. This prevents both the attack of insects and sunburn.

## Planting Distances

## Distance

 apart each way

## NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCE APART

|  | DISTANCE | Number of Plants |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Square <br> Method | Equilatersl Triangle Method |
| 1 foot apart each way |  | 43,560 | 50,300 |
| 2 feet apart each way |  | 10,890 | 12,375 |
| 3 feet apart each way |  | 4,840 | 5,889 |
| 4 feet apart each way |  | 2,722 | 3,130 |
| 5 feet apart each way |  | 1,742 | 2,011 |
| 6 feet apart each way |  | 1,210 | 1,397 |
| 7 feet apart each way |  | 807 | 928 |
| 8 feet apart each way. |  | 680 | 785 |
| 9 feet apart each way |  | 537 | 620 |
| 10 feet apart each way |  | 435 | 502 |
| 12 feet apart each way |  | 302 | 348 |
| 14 feet apart each way. |  | 222 | 256 |
| 15 feet apart each way. |  | 193 | 222 |
| 16 feet apart each way . |  | 170 | 195 |
| 18 feet apart each way. |  | 134 | 154 |
| 20 feet apart each way . |  | 109 | 125 |
| 22 feet apart each way. |  | 90 | 104 |
| 24 feet apart each way. |  | 75 | 86 |
| 25 feet apart each way. |  | 69 | 79 |
| 30 feet apart each way. |  | 48 | 55 |
| 35 feet apart each way . |  | 35 | 40 |
| 40 feet apart each way. |  | 27 | 31 |
| 50 feet apart each way . |  | 18 | 20 |

Rule-Square Method-Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre $(43,560)$, will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Rule-Equilateral Triangle Method—Divide the number required to the acre "square method" by the decimal .866. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.

## Fruit Department

| APPLES-Prices and Varieties |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| On Apple Root |  |  |  |
|  | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| 4 to 6 ft . | \$1.00 | \$8.50 | \$70.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 90 | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . 80 | 6.50 | 50.00 |
| Varieties |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ Alexander |  |  |  |
| Arkansas Black Bismark | Jonathan | Stayman's Wine- |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ King David | sap |  |
| Delicious | Missouri Pippin | n White A | rachan |
| Duch. Oldenburg | Red Astrachan Rome Beauty | Winter <br> LWinesap | nana |
| burg <br> Early Harvest | R. I. Greening | LW. W. P | armain |
| Eso. Spitzenburg | Smith Cider | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yellow B } \\ & \text { Y. N. Pi } \end{aligned}$ | leflower in |
| Gravenstein |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ Grimes Golden |  |  |  |
| Pippin |  |  |  |


| CRAB APPLES-Prices and Varieties |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | On Apple Root |  |  |
| 4 to 6 ft . | EACH $\$ 1.00$ | 10 $\$ 9.00$ | 100 $\$ 75.00$ |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 90 | 7.50 | 65.00 |
| Varieties |  |  |  |
| Hyslop | Transcendent | Yellow | erian |
| Red Siberian | Whitney No. 20 |  | . |


| APPLES-Prices and Varieties |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grafted on Northern | Spy Roots One Year | oolly Ap | Proof) |
|  | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| 4 to 6 ft . | . $\$ 1.00$ | \$9.00 | \$80.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 90 | 8.00 | 70.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . 80 | 7.00 | 60.00 |


| Varieties |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Alexander | Gano | Skinner's Pippin |
| Arkansas Black | Gravenstein | Smith Cider |
| Baldwin | Hoover | Stayman's Wine- |
| Ben Davis | Jonathan | Sap |
| Bismark | CMissouri Pippin | W. Astrachan |
| Car. Red June | Northern Spy | W. W. Pearmain |
| Delicious | Ortley | Winesap |
| Duch. Olden- | Red Astrachan | W. Banana |
| burg | R. I. Greening | Yel. Belleflower |
| Early Harvest | Rome Beauty | Yel. New. Pippin |
| E. Spitzenburg |  |  |

## CRAB APPLES-Prices and Varieties

Grafted on Northern Spy Roots (Woolly Aphis Proof)

|  |  | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 6 ft . |  | \$1.00 | \$9.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . |  | . 90 | 8.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . |  | . 80 | 7.00 |
| Varieties |  |  |  |
| Hyslop |  | Yellow | rian |
| Red Siberian | Whitney No. 20 |  |  |


| PEARS-Prices and Varieties |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| On Japanese and French Roots |  |  |  |  |

## Varieties



## PEARS-Prices and Varieties

## Budded on Quince Roots, "Double-worked" on Beurre Hardy Pear

The Beurre Hardy Pear is used for budding on the Quince because of its great affinity for this stock. Many other varieties of Pear will not take on the Quince; we therefore bud the Beurre Hardy first on the Quince stock and then in turn bud the various varieties listed below on the Beurre Hardy.

|  | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft . | \$1.00 | \$9.00 | \$75.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 90 | 7.50 | 65.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft | . 80 | 7.00 | 55.00 |
| Varieties |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\bullet}$ Bartlett <br> Dana Hovey <br> ${ }^{2}$ Howell |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ Beurre d'Anjou LEaster Beurre $\sim$ P. Barry |  |  |  |
| Beurre Clairgeau | Forelle or Trout <br> Glou Morceau | Winte Winte | artlett elis |
| Beurre Hardy |  |  |  |

CHERRIES-Prices and Varieties
On Mazzard and Mahaleb Roots

|  | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 6 ft . | \$1.25 | \$10.00 | \$90.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.00 | 9.00 | 80.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . 90 | 8.00 | 70.00 |
| 1 to 2 ft . | . 70 | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| Varieties |  |  |  |
| -Abundance | ${ }^{2}$ Chapman | LLamb |  |
| Bing . E. Purpl Guigne Lewelling |  |  |  |
| Black Tartarian Early Richmond May Duke |  |  |  |
| Burbank | English More | - Nap. | arreau |
| Centennial | LGov. Wood | or R | Ann |


| PLUMS-Prices and Varieties |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| On Myrobolan and Peach Roots |  |  |  |
|  | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| 4 to 6 ft | \$1.00 | \$9.00 | \$75.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 90 | 8.00 | 60.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . 80 | 7.00 | 50.00 |
| 1 to 2 ft . | . 50 | 4.00 | 35.00 |

## Varieties




DOUBLE X FRENCH PRUNE



DOUBLE X FRENCH PRUNE trees in the J. E. Cox orchard at Saratoga. The trees are three years old. Note the wonderful growth. Banner Strawberries are planted in rows between the trees.

## Double X French Prune

This is a genuine bud sport of the French Prune, taking its origin in the famous Saratoga prune district on the F. B. Smith place in Santa Clara County, Calif.

Of all the new types of French Prunes originated in recent years, this one gives promise of becoming a standard. It is only after careful observation of several orchards in this district, ranging in age from five to seven years, that we concluded to offer it for sale. The trees are remarkably strong growers, exceeding any other variety of prune. The bearing qualities of the trees have been fully demonstrated and the trees bear equally as well as the common French Prune.

This is the same Prune which has been on the market for a few years under the name 14-18. Suggestion has been made to call it the Saratoga but as this name would not have characterized its distinctiveness, therefore we concluded to designate it as the DOUBLE X FRENCH PRUNE, a significant name characterizing its many superior qualities.

In the Fall of 1919, dried sample of the French, Imperial, Sugar and this prune were taken from the Saratoga district and forwarded to the University of California for analysis. DOUBLE X FRENCH PRUNE analyzed higher in sugar content and had a greater percentage of flesh as compared with the pit than any of the other varieties under investigation. The prune dries readily, so there is no difficulty on this score. In the nursery this prune outgrows all other prune trees. The Improved French Prune, which we have been offering for a number of years has become recognized by the prune growers as having all the merits which we claimed for it.

DOUBLE X FRENCH PRUNE is another forward step, marking a new era for larger sizes in the French
prune type and possessing all of its qualities. We wish to assure prune growers that this prune is no longer an experiment, a fact which will be certified to by Messrs. F. B. Smith, J. E. Cox and Budd Cox of Saratoga. These men have this variety in bearing and appreciate very fully the value of this prune as the very best in drying prunes.

## GRADERS' CERTIFICATE No. 90467

The following is a copy of the "Door Receipt" given to Mr. J. E. Cox of Saratoga by the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association on October 3, 1920. 44 sacks DOUBLE X FRENCH PRUNES WEIGHING 4770 Lbs.
They were graded as follows: 2323 lbs. graded 20s to 30 s. 1961 lbs. graded 30s to 40 s. 486 lbs . graded over 40s.
This is conclusive evidence that the DOUBLE $X$ FRENCH PRUNE grades the largest sizes of any dried prune on the market.

## DOUBLE X FRENCH PRUNE

On Almond, Myrobolan and Peach Roots

|  | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 6 ft . | \$1.00 | \$9.00 | \$75.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 90 | 8.00 | 65.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 80 | 7.00 | 55.00 |



DOUBLE X FRENCH PRUNE, after being dipped, are spread on trays for drying. Scene at the J. E. Cox orchard near Saratoga, California.

## IMPROVED FRENCH PRUNE

Several years ago, Mr. J. R. Chadbourne, a prominent orchardist of Suisun, Solano County, California, called our attention to an orchard of French Prunes in that district in which there were a number of trees bearing large sizes of fruits. After careful investigation, we found this to be the case and immediately secured the buds from the best trees for propagation in our nursery.

The Improved French Prune is almost identical with the common variety except that the trees have a weeping habit and have larger foliage. The fruits will average 40s to 50s from year to year. It dries just as well as the small French Prune.

Mr. Chadbourne, in speaking of the prune, says: "I can frankly state that it is fully entitled to the name 'Improved French Prune,' and I would recommend as a fruit grower that purchasers should give preference to this variety, due to its many superior qualities."

## IMPROVED FRENCH PRUNE

| On Almond, Myrobolan and Peach Roots |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| 4 to 6 ft . | . 1.00 | \$9.00 | \$75.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 90 | 8.00 | 65.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . 80 | 7.00 | 55.00 |
| 1 to 2 ft . | . 50 | 4.00 | 35.00 |


| PRUNE—Prices and Varieties |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| On Almond, Myrobolan and Peach Roots |  |  |  |  |

## Varieties

Fellenburg
German
Hungarian

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Imp. Epineuse 'Silver } \\
& \text { Robe de Sargent Standard } \\
& \text { Sugar Tragedy }
\end{aligned}
$$

## APEX PLUMCOT

This new fruit ripens with the earliest plums. Tree a strong, compact, upright grower and good bearer even where apricots cannot be grown, and in seasons when some plums are failures. Fruit very large; color deep pink or light crimson, freestone, flesh honey-yellow, firm, rich, aromatic. A valuable market variety. June.

|  | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 6 ft . | \$1.00 | \$9.00 | \$80.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 90 | 8.00 | 70.00 |


| APRICOTS-Prices and Varieties |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | each | 10 | 100 |
| 4 to 6 ft . | . \$1.00 | \$9.00 | \$70.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 90 | 8.00 | 60.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . . . 80 | 7.00 | 50.00 |
| 1 to 2 ft . | . 50 | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| Varieties |  |  |  |
| Barry Royal | Moorpark | Routi | s Peach |
| Blenheim | $\checkmark$ Newcastle Ea | Royal |  |
| Hemskirke | L. E. Montga | Tilton |  |

QUINCES——Prices and Varieties
On Quince Root

PEACHES-Prices and Varieties
On Peach Root

|  | On Peach Root |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| 4 to 6 ft . | \$0.90 | \$8.00 | \$75.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 80 | 7.00 | 65.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . 70 | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 1 to 2 ft . | . 50 | 4.00 | 35.00 |

## Clingstone Varieties

| Blood | IcDevitt's | Selma |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| George's Late, | McKevitt's | Sellers Orange |
| Heath | Phillips | Sims |
| Levy Late |  | Tuscan |
| Freestone Var | rieties |  |
| Admiral Dewey | J. H. Hale | Salway |
| $\checkmark$ Alexander | Late Crawford |  |
| 'Bilyeu's Late | Lovell | $\checkmark$ Stramberry |
| ${ }^{\circ}$ Brigge Red May | y May flowe | $\checkmark$ Susquehann |
| $\checkmark$ Elberta | Morris White | Triumph |
| Everbearing | Muir | Ward's Late |
| ${ }^{\text {L }}$ Foster. | Opulent |  |


| NECTARINES-Prices and Varieties On Peach Root |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
|  | \$0.90 | \$8 | \$75. |
| 4 | 80 | 7.00 | 65.0 |
| to 3 ft | 70 | 6.00 | 5. |
| Advance | Humboldt | Sta |  |

## NEW NECTARINE-GOWER

Earliest of all Nectarines. Ripens with Early Crawford Peach. No fruit of its class has met with such favor as has this new early Nectarine. We strongly recommend it for home and commercial planting. Fruit is very firm, freestone. Ships like a clingstone peach. Very early; delicious flavor. Strong grower, bears



| ALMONDS-Prices and Varieties On Almond and Peach Roots |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 | 10 |
| 4 to 6 ft | ¢t. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{SO}^{\text {S }}$. 90 | \$8.00 | \$70.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 80 | 7.00 | 60.0 |
|  | t. ............... . . 70 | 6.00 | 50. |
| 1 to 2 ft |  |  |  |

## Varieties

Drake's Seedling Jordan Nonpareil Eureka Ne Plus Ultra Texas Prolific I. X. L.

## CHESTNUTS—Grafted Varieties




## Citrus Fruits

## ORANGES-Prices and Varieties On Sweet and Sour Roots

| Golden Nugget | Navalencia | Thomson Navel |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Joppa | Ruby Blood | Valencia |
| Mediter. Sweet | St. Michael | Wash. Navel |

## LEMONS-Prices and Varieties

 On Sweet and Sour Roots| Eureka | New Seedless | Ponderosa |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Lisbon |  | Villa Franca |

POMELOS (Grape Fruit)—Prices and Varieties
On Sweet and Sour Roots
Marsh's Seedless
Triumph
Prices of Oranges, Lemons, Pomelos (General Collection)

|  | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 inch up. | \$2.50 |  |  |
| $3 / 4$ to 1 inch caliper | 2.00 | \$19.00 | \$180.00 |
| $5 / 8$ to $3 / 4$ inch caliper | 1.90 | 18.00 | 175.00 |
| $1 / 2$ to $5 / 8$ inch caliper | 1.75 | 17.00 | 160.00 |

## CITRUS TREES, ASSORTED-Prices and Varieties

On Sweet and Sour Roots
EACH
Price
$\$ 2.50$

## Varieties

Bearss' Seed Lime Mexican Lime Satsuma

- Citron of Com- New Algerian- Dancy's Tanmerce
, Kumquat
Mandarin Tangerine Mandarin


## NEW AND VALUABLE CITRUS FRUITS Prices and Varieties

Price. $\$ 3.00$

## Varieties

| Foster Pomelo | Lue Gim Gong Orange |
| :--- | :---: |
| Duncan Pomelo | Rangpur Lime |

Lue Gim Gong Orange Rangpur Lime

Our descriptive catalog contains descriptions of varieties listed in this booklet. Will be mailed on application.

## Miscellaneous Fruits



## LOQUAT SEEDLINGS

|  | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 6 ft | \$2.00 |  |
| 3 to 4 ft | 1.50 |  |
| 2 to 3 ft | 1.25 |  |


| MEDLAR |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | EACH | 10 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Varieties |  |  |  |
| Large Dutch | Nottingham |  |  |
| PERSIMMONS-Prices and Varieties |  |  |  |
| Prices. |  | EACH .$\$ 2.50$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \$ 20.00 \end{gathered}$ |
| Varieties |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{L}$ Dai Dai Maru Hachiya | Hyakume | Tane $\checkmark$ Yemon |  |


| POMEGRANATES-Prices and Varieties |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$0.80 | \$7.00 | \$60.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . 70 | 6.00 | 50.0 |
| Varieties |  |  |  |
| Dessia | Papershell | ${ }^{\bullet}$ Swee | uited |
| De Jative | Radiner | $\checkmark$ Spani | Ruby |
| Hermosilla | Sans Pepitas | Wond |  |

## Grapes

| General Collection Table and Raisin Varieties |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| each | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| Prices. . . . . . . $\$ 0.30$ | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 6.00$ | $\$ 45.00$ |

## Varieties

Black Cornichon
Emperor \(\underset{\substack{Flame Tokay <br>
Malaga <br>

Muscat}}{ } \quad\)| Sultana |
| :---: |
| Thompson- |
| Seedless |


| Foreign Wine Varieties |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EACH | 10 | 100 | 1000 |  |
| Prices........ $\$ 0.30$ | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 6.00$ | $\$ 45.00$ |  |

## Varieties

Alicante Bouschet

Burger \begin{tabular}{l}
Feher Zagos <br>
Grenache

$\quad$

Mission <br>
Petite Syrah
\end{tabular}

| Scarce Foreign Varieties for |  |  |  | Table or Shipping |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EACH | 10 | 100 |  |  |
| Prices . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.30$ | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 10.00$ |  |  |

## Varieties

| Black Ferrera | Chass de Fontan- Rose of Peru |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Black Hamburg | bleau | Royal Muscadine |
| Black Malvoise | Gros Colman | Sabal Kanski |
| Black Morocco | Lady Finger | Sultanira Rosea |
| Golden | Lady Downs | White Tokay |
| Champion |  |  |


| New Varieties of Foreign Table Grapes |
| :--- |
| EACH |
| Prices..................... $\$ 0.50$ |

## Varieties

| Angulato | Joannenc | Piment |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Black Monukka | Olivette Blanche | Roeding's Im- |
| Dronkane | Olivette Van- | proved Thomp- |
| demain | son Seedless |  |


| Maraville de Malaga-Red Malaga |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EACH | 10 | 100 |  |
| Prices. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ \$ 0.35$ | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 10.00$ |  |


| ZANTE CURRANT |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | EACH | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| Prices. | . \$0.30 | \$2.50 | \$12.50 | \$75.00 |
| American Varieties |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | EACH | 10 |
| Prices. . |  | . . . . | . $\$ 0.80$ | \$6.00 |


| Varieties |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Barry | Duchess | Moore's Early |
| Catawba | Iona | Niagara |
| Concord | Isabella | Pierce |
| Delaware | Jefferson |  |

# Cory Thornless Blackberry 



CORY THORNLESS BLACKBERRY
Is without question far superior to any other variety on the market today. Full size cut of fruit.

## CORY THORNLESS BLACKBERRY

The big luscious berries of ten grow to a length of $21 / 2$ inches, have a small core, are almost seedless and the distinctive flavor is suggestive of the wild berry. They are richer and sweeter than other blackberries, yet have sufficient acidity to make the finest of jelly.

The vigorous canes grow erect to a height of about five feet then assume a trailing habit, making a growth of 25 feet or more, and properly cared for gives enor-
mous yields through a long season, thrives in any good soil and will amply repay for special culture and fertilization.

For Commercial Growers "Cory Thornless" will be a big moneymaker, having proven superior in every way to other blackberries in our growing tests covering several seasons, stands handling and shipping and costs less to pick and prune.

| EACH | 10 | 100 |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0.35$ | 3.00 | 25.00 |



| Vegetable and Esculent Roots |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICHOKE |  |  | NEW ASPARAGUS |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { EACH } \\ \ldots \$ 0.25 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \$ 2.00 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \ldots . .0_{0} .75 \end{gathered}$ | \$6.00 |
| Globe. |  | $\$ 2.00$ | Washington | .... 80.75 |  |
| Jerusalem Tubers. | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { Lbs. } \\ & . . \$ 1.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \text { Lbs. } \\ \$ 10.00 \end{array}$ | HOP ROOTS. | EACH SO. d | 10 $\$ 1.00$ |
| Jerusalen Tubers. |  |  | HORSERADISH. | . 15 | 1.00 |
| ASPARAGUS |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10 | 100 |  | RHUBARB |  |
| Plants. | $\underset{\text { Palmato }}{\text { P. }}$ | \$3.00 | Niles Giant | EACH | $10$ |

## Ornamental Department

In our climate both evergreen and deciduous trees can be transplanted successfully during the winter months. Palms and bamboos move best in the late spring. The foregoing applies particularly to plants that have to be dug from the open ground. Those grown in pots and also plants established in boxes can be planted at any time during the year if they receive proper care and attention.

## DIGGING HOLES

In preparing the hole for planting, the hole should be made SQUARE and much larger than the root system of the plant. Take out the soil to at least a foot deeper than necessary to accommodate the roots. Partially fill in the hole with good soil and firm well to a height necessary to accommodate the plant, taking care that plant will rest at the same height that it stood in the nursery row.

In filling in the hole around a balled tree, do not tramp on top of the ball, as this will break it, dislodge the fibrous roots and in many instances cause the plant to die. After the hole in which the balled tree is planted is partially filled, cut the cord at the top of ball and turn down the burlap so that it will be completely buried when the remainder of the hole is filled in. Do not entirely remove the burlap from the ball, it will soon rot.

## BOXED PLANTS

When plants come boxed, stand in the hole just as the plant will remain when planted. When in its proper position, tilt box to one side and remove one-half of the bottom, reverse the operation and remove the other half of the bottom. The sides should then be carefully removed, taking care not to distrub the plant. Soil should be filled in around the plant, well firmed and watered thoroughly. It is best to leave a good basin around the plant, which should be filled several times to insure water reaching the bottom of the hole. If the weather is hot, it is a good plan to let the tops of evergreens stay tied up for a few days. It greatly reduces evaporation and helps the trees to get established. Keep tops well sprayed.

## DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

The tops of deciduous trees and shrubs should be pruned in proportion to the amount of roots lost in transplanting. Their natural shape should be preserved as much as possible. The depth of the hole should permit the neck of the plant to be as near the surface of the ground as it was originally. Firm soil well around the roots and water thoroughly. Do not put manure among the roots when planting. A good mulch of manure or straw on top of ground around the plant will be beneficial.

All broken or bruised roots should be cut back with a sharp knife to good sound wood. In planting deciduous trees and shrubs with bare roots, the hole should be large enough to allow all the roots to be spread out to their full length and in their natural position.

In nearly all cases it is advisable and in hot districts it is of utmost importance to give the trunk of the tree some protection to guard against sunburn. A good method is to whitewash the trunk from the top of the ground to the first branches and wrap loosely with burlap. Where sunburn occurs, it is an invitation for borers to enter the trees.

Most trees should be firmly staked when planted, as this will prevent heavy winds from loosening them and insures a straight growth. This is a very important precaution with both deciduous and evergreen trees and is too often neglected. In fastening the tree to the stake, take pains to do it so the tree will not be chafed or choked by the rope.

Proper planting, while of the very greatest importance, is really only a good start in the right direction. Trees may live if neglected, but they will come very far from attaining perfection. Never let them get dry the first summer. When you water the ground around them, see that it is thoroughly soaked. This is vastly better than giving them a little water continually. The tops will appreciate almost daily spraying on hot days in early morning and evening hours during the driest weather. Keep the ground around your plants and trees thoroughly loose and preferably mulched as well. Good stock properly planted and cared for will more than repay all expenditure of time and money.

## Conifers

This division embraces the most beautiful evergreen trees suitable for the Pacific Coast. When planted as specimens, most of them require no pruning, in fact would be injured by it. The lower limbs must be allowed to remain; to remove them is to destroy the beauty of nearly any conifer. If any particular situation makes a bare trunk imperative, it is better to plant some other kind of a tree.

| ABIES (Fir) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| Balled, 4 to 5 ft . | \$6.00 | \$50.00 |  |
| Balled, 3 to 4 ft . | 5.00 | 40.00 |  |
| Balled, 2 to 3 ft . | 3.50 | 30.00 |  |
| Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 2.50 | 20.00 |  |
| Varieties |  |  |  |
| A. barborensis | A. balsamea |  |  |
| A. cephalonica | A. cilicica |  |  |
| A. firma | A. concolor |  |  |
| A. grandis | A. laciocarpa |  |  |
| A. picea | A. mertensiana |  |  |
|  | A. nordmanniana |  |  |
|  |  | bilis |  |
|  | A. pinsapo |  |  |
| Abies (Fir) |  |  |  |
|  |  | EACH | 10 |
| Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft |  | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| Balled, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ |  | . 2.50 | 20.00 |

## Variety

A. nobilis glauca

| ARAUCARIA |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | EACH | 10 |
| Balled, $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | \$3.50 |  |
| Potted, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 3.00 | \$25.00 |
| Variety |  |  |
| A. bidwilli |  |  |
| Araucaria |  |  |
|  | EACH | 10 |
| Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | . $\$ 3.00$ | \$25.00 |
| Balled, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 2.50 | 20.00 |

Variety<br>A. imbricata (Monkey Puzzle)

| CALLITRIS Australis |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Potted, 1 to $1112 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 0.75$. $\$ 6.00$ |  |  |  |
| CEDRUS |  |  |  |
|  |  | EACH | 10 |
| Balled, 6 to 7 ft |  | \$5.00 | \$40.00 |
| Balled, 5 to 6 f |  | 4.00 | 30.00 |
| Balled, 4 to 5 f |  | . 3.00 | 25.00 |
| Balled, 3 to 4 f |  | . 2.50 | 22.50 |
| Balled, 2 to 3 f |  | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 | ft | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| Balled, 1 to | ft . | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| Varieties |  |  |  |
| C. atlantica | C. deodara | C. liban |  |
|  |  | C. atlan | a aurea |

## CEDRUS Deodara-Grafted Selected Type



Cedrus (Rare)

|  | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balled, 4 to 5 ft . | \$5.00 | \$40.00 |
| Balled, 3 to 4 ft . | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| Balled, 2 to 3 ft . | . 2.50 | 20.00 |
| Varieties |  |  |
| C. atlantica glauca | C. deodara ver <br> C. deodara pen |  |

## CEPHALOTAXUS



## CHAMAECYPARIS

EACH
10

Balled, 4 to 5 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4.00 . 35.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $3.00 \quad 25.00$
Balled, 2 to 3 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.50 . 20.00

## Variety

C. lawsoniana

Chamaecyparis

|  | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balled, 3 to 4 ft . | \$4.00 | \$35.00 |
| Balled, 2 to 3 ft . | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| Varieties |  |  |
| C. lawsoniana alumi | C. lawsoniana erecta |  |
| C. lawsoniana filifera glauca | viridis |  |
| C. nootkatensis | C. lawsonian | glauca |

## Chamaecyparis

|  | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balled, 2 to 3 ft . | . $\$ 3.50$ | \$30.00 |
| Balled, 1112 to 2 ft . | 3.00 | 25.00 |

## Varieties

C. obtusa ericoides
C. obtusa nana

CRYPTOMERIA (Japanese Cedar)

|  | EACH 10 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Boxed, 4 to 5 ft . | \$5.00 \$45.00 |
| Boxed, 3 to 4 ft . | $4.50 \quad 40.00$ |
| Balled, 2 to 3 ft . | . 3.0025 .00 |
| Varieties |  |
| C. japonica | C. japonica elegans |
| Cryptomeria |  |
| Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft | $\begin{array}{r} \text { EACH } \\ \$ 2.50 \end{array}$ |
| Variety |  |
| C. lobbii |  |

EACH
$\$ 2.50$
C. lobbii


PICEA POLITA (Tiger Tail Spruce)
ABIES CONCOLOR (White Fir)
Two of the finest conifers for specimen planting. Can also be used for porch decoration when established in pots or tubs.

| CUPRESSUS (Cypress) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | each 10 |
| Balled, 8 to 10 ft . | \$7.00 \$60.00 |
| Balled, 7 to 8 ft | $6.00 \quad 50.00$ |
| Balled, 6 to 7 ft | 5.0040 .00 |
| Balled, 5 to 6 ft | $4.00 \quad 35.00$ |
| Balled, 3 to 4 ft | ... 3.50 30.00 |
| Balled, 2 to 3 ft . | $3.00 \quad 25.00$ |
| Varieties |  |
| C. arizonica | C. glabra |
| C. sempervirens fastigiata | C. guadalupsis glauca |
| C. macrocarpa aurea | C. macrocarpa |
| JUNIPERUS (Juniper) |  |
|  | EACH 10 |
| Balled, 4 to 5 ft | \$5.00 \$40.00 |
| Balled, 3 to 4 ft . | $4.00 \quad 30.00$ |
| Balled, 2 to 3 ft . | $3.00 \quad 20.00$ |
| Varieties |  |
| J. excelsa ${ }^{\text {J. }}$, J. excelsa stricta |  |
|  |  |
| J. virginiana |  |
| J. chinensis albo variegata |  |
| J. communis hibernica |  |

## Juniperus

Prostrate types of Junipers. On account of their prostrate form, sizes are based on the horizontal spread. These beautiful low-growing types are excellent for foreground planting, mass effects or rock work.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balled, 3 ft | \$5.00 | \$40.00 |
| Balled, $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 4.00 | 30.00 |
| Balled, 2 ft . | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| Balled, $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| Varieties |  |  |
| J. chinensis procumbens | J. chinensis pfitzeriana |  |
| J. sabina |  |  |

## KETELEERIA DAVIDIANA


SEQUOIA Gigantea (California Big Tree)

| Balled, 5 to 6 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5.00$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balled, 4 to 5 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4.00 | \$35.00 |
| Balled, 3 to 4 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3.00 | 25.00 |
| Balled, 2 to 21/2 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.50 | 20.00 |


| THUYA (Arbor Vitae) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | each 10 |
| Balled, 4 to 5 ft | \$4.00 \$30.00 |
| Balled, 3 to 4 ft | $3.00 \quad 25.00$ |
| Balled, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | $2.50 \quad 20.00$ |
| Varieties |  |
| T. plicata | T. plicata aurea |
| T occidentalis wareana | T. orientalis aurea |
| T. orientalis aurea conspicua | T. orientalis semperauscens |
| Thuya (New and Rare Varieties) |  |
|  | EACH 10 |
|  |  |
| Balled, 1 to $11 / 2$ | 2.00 20.0. |
| T. lycopodioides T. occidentalis globosa |  |
| T. orientalis aurea nana $\quad$ T. orientalis compacta |  |
|  |  |
| T. rosedale |  |
| TORREYA Nucifera |  |
| Balled, 3 to 4 ft | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { EACH } & 10 \\ . \$ 3.00 & \$ 25.00 \end{array}$ |



TAXUS BACCATA ELEGANTISSIMA Elegant Variegated Yew

TAXUS BACCATA FASTIGIATA
Irish Yew

TAXUS BACCATA ERECTA
Erect Yew

The Yews can be used as single specimens or group plantings; also are highly suited for porch decorations when established in large pots or tubs.

| TAXUS (Yew) |  |  |  | Taxus |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {EACH }}$ | 10 | 100 |  | Each | 10 |
| Balled, 5 to 6 ft . | \$8.00 | \$70.00 | \$65.00 | Balied, 5 to 6 ft | \$10.00 | \$80.00 |
| Balled, 4 to 5 ft | 7.00 | 60.00 | 55.00 | Balled, 4 to 5 ft . | 8.00 | 70.00 |
| Balled, 3 to 4 ft | 6.00 | 50.00 | 45.00 | Balled, 3 to 4 ft | 7.00 | 60.00 |
| Balled, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 5.00 | 40.00 | 35.00 | Balled, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 6.60 | 50.00 |
| Varieties |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T. baccata | T. baccata dovastoni |  |  | Varieties |  |  |
| T. baccata dovastoni |  | ata elega | issima | T. baccata fastigiata | T. baccata fa |  |
| T. baccata washingtoni | T. cu | ata er idata |  | T. baccata aurea | variegata |  |

## Broad-Leaved Evergreens

In this section we group what are ordinarily called "Broad-Leaved Evergreens" to distinguish them from the conifers. They vary in size from the largest trees to the smallest shrubs. We have distinguished trees and shrubs by the letters (T.) and (S.), respectively, placed after the names.

A. armata (S )
A. cyanophylla (T.)
A. decurrens (T.)
A. melanoxylon (T.)
A. neriifolia (T.)
A. verticillata (S. or T.)
A. cultriformis (S.)
A. dealbata (T.)
A. farnesiana (S.)
A. latifolia (T.)
A. mollissima (T.)
A. pravissima (S. or T.)
A. pycnantha (S.)

| Acacia |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| EACH | 10 |  |
| Potted, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . \$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.50$ |  |
| Potted, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| Potted, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| $\quad$ Variety |  |  |
| A. baileyana (T.) |  |  |


| AGONIS Flexuosa (T. or S.) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | EACH | 10 |
| Potted, 2 to $211 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | . 1.00 | \$7.50 |
| ALBIZZIA Lophantha (T.) |  |  |
|  | EACH | 10 |
| Potted, 4 to 5 ft . | . $\$ 1.00$ | \$7.50 |
| Potted, 3 to 4 ft . | . 75 | 6.00 |

ALECTRYON Excelsum (New Zealand
Oak) (T.)
Potted, 3 to 4 ft....................... $\$ 1.25 \quad \$ 10.00$

Potted, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 1.00
8.00

ARBUTUS Menziesi (Madrone) (T.)

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Potted, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$2.50 | \$20.00 |
| Potted, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 2.00 | 15.00 |


| ARBUTUS | S Unedo | (Strawberry Tree) | (S.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | EACH | 10 |
| Balled, 3 to | to 4 ft | . \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| Balled, 2 to | to 3 ft | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| Balled, $11 / 2$ to | to 2 ft . | . 2.00 | 15.00 |
| Potted, 1 to | to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| ASPIDISTRA Lurida (S.) |  |  |  |
|  |  | EACH | 10 |
| 7-inch pot. |  | . \$2.50 | \$20.00 |
| 6 -inch pot. |  | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| 5 -inch pot |  | 1.50 | 10.00 |




TRAINED BOXWOODS
Reading left to right: SQUARE COLUMN, GLOBE, TRIANGULAR PYRAMID, CYLINDER, CONE, STANDARD
Our plants are field-grown, they are then established in the containers as shown. Trained specimens are particularly adapted for formal plantings or porch decorations

Small bushy plants for hedges (not trained)

|  | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balled, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | \$1.25 | \$10.00 | \$75.00 |
| Balled, 8 to 12 in | 1.00 | 7.50 | 60.00 |

Balled, 4 to 8 in......... . . $75 \quad 6.00 \quad 40.00$

| BUXUS Suffruticosa (Dwarf Box) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cylinders and Globes |  | EACH | 10 |
| Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . |  | \$4.00 | \$30.00 |
| Balled, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. |  | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| Bushy Plants | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| Balled, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$1.50 | \$12.50 |  |
| Balled, 8 to 12 in . | 1.00 | 7.50 | \$50:00 |

## CALLISTEMON (Bottle Brush) (S.)



| $\quad$ Varieties |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| C. coccineus C. lanceolatus hybridus <br> C. cunningham C. robustus |  |

## CAMELLIA Japonica (S.)

EACH
Potted, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Extra Heavy . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 6.00$

Potted, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.50
Colors: Double pink; double red, double variegated, double white.

CARISSA Grandiflora (Natal Plum) (S.)

|  | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Potted, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$1.25 | \$10.00 |

CARMICHAELIA Odorata


CARPENTERIA Californica (White
Anemone) (S.)10

Potted, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.

$\$ 1.50$

$\$ 12.50$

Potted, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $1.25 \quad 10.00$


| CINNAMOMUM Camphora (Camphor Tree) (T.) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 10 |
| Potted, 4 to 5 ft | . $\$ 1.50$ | \$12.50 |
| Potted, 3 to 4 ft . | .. 1.25 | 10.00 |
| Potted, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | . 75 | 6.00 |
| CISTUS (Rock Rose) (S.) |  |  |
|  | each | 10 |
| Potted, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft | . . 80.75 | \$6.00 |
| Potted, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | . 60 | 5.00 |
| Varieties |  |  |
| C. albidus (lilac pink) <br> C. ladaniferus maculatus (pure white) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| COPROSMA (S.) |  |  |
|  | each | 10 |
| Balled, 3 to 4 ft | .... $\$ 2.00$ | \$15.00 |
| Balled, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| Balled, $11 / 2$ to 218 ft | .... 1.25 | 10.00 |
| Potted, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | . 1.00 | 7.50 |
| Varieties |  |  |
| C. baueri <br> C. golden sport | C. baueri argentea variegata |  |

CORNUS Capitata (Dogwood) (S.)


#### Abstract

EACH 10 Potted, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 1.00 \quad \$ 8.00$


CORONILLA (S.)

|  | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balled, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | . $\$ 1.50$ | \$12.50 |
| Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 1.25 | 10.00 |

## Varieties

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { C. emerus } & \text { C. glauca } \\ \text { C. glauca variegata }\end{array}$

## COTONEASTER (S.)

Trained compact plants.

|  | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boxed, 4 to 5 ft | \$5.00 | \$45.00 |
| Boxed, 3 to 4 ft | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| Balled, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| Potted, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| Potted, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| Varieties |  |  |
| C. acuminata (berries red) |  |  |
| C. francheti (berries yellowish red) |  |  |
| C. frigida (brilliant scarlet berries) |  |  |
| C. pannosa (berrie |  |  |



## Varieties

C. horizontalis (berries red)
C. microphylla (berries purplish red)
C. microphylla thymifolia (berries red)

## CYTISUS (Broom) (S.)



## DAPHNIPHYLLUM macropodum (S.)

|  | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Potted, 3 to 4 | \$1.50 | \$12.50 |
| Potted, 2 to 21/2 | 1.25 | 10.00 |



## DURANTA plumieri (Golden Dew Drop) (S.)



## ELAEAGNUS (S.)



## Varieties

E. pungens
E. pungens maculata
E. pungens variegata
E. pungen reflexa variegata

## ERICA (Heath or Heather) (S.)



## Variety

E. mediterranea

## Erica (Bushy specimens)



## ESCALLONIA (S.)

|  |  | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balled, 3 | to 4 | \$2.50 | \$20.00 |  |
| Balled, 2 | to $21 / 2 \mathrm{f}$ | 2.00 | 15.00 |  |
| Balled, 1½ | to 2 | 1.25 | 10.00 | \$80.00 |
| Balled, 1 | to $11 / 2 \mathrm{f}$ | . 75 | 6.00 | 50.00 |

## Varieties

E. berteriana (flowers white) E. crimson flowering
E. montevidensis (white) E. rosea (pink)
E. olea

## Escallonia (Rare)

|  |  | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balled, 3 | to 4 ft . | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| Balled, 2 | to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| Balled, 11/2 | to 2 ft | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| Potted, 1 | to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 1.00 | 7.50 |

## Varieties

E. virgata (white) E. rubra (red)

EUCALYPTUS (T.)

|  |  | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Potted, 5 to 6 | $\mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . . \$ 1.00$ | $\$ 7.50$ | $\$ 60.00$ |  |
| Potted, 4 to 5 | $\mathrm{ftt} . \ldots .$. | .75 | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| Potted, 3 to 4 | $\mathrm{ft}. . \ldots .$. | .60 | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| Potted, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}. \ldots .$. | .50 | 4.00 | 30.00 |  |
| Flats, $\$ 3.50$ for $100 ; \$ 30.00$ for 1000. |  |  |  |  |

## Varieties

| E. corynocalyx | E. crebra |
| :--- | :--- |
| E. leucoxylon | E. globulus |
| E. polyanthemos | E. robusta |
| E. rostrata | E. rudis |
| E. tereticornis | E. viminalis |



| EUCALYPTUS | Globulus <br> (Rare) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| EACH | 10 | 100 |
| Eompacta |  |  | (Bushy)

## EUGENIA (S.)




## Varieties

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { E. apiculata } & \text { E. hookeriana } \\ \text { E. myrtifolia }\end{array}$

## EVONYMUS (S.)

Trained, well-formed plants.

|  |  | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balled, 3 | to 4 ft . | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |  |
| Balled, 2 | to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 1.50 | 12.50 |  |
| Balled, 11/2 | to 2 ft . | 1.25 | 10.00 |  |
| Balled, 1 | to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 1.00 | 7.50 |  |
| Balled, 8 | to 12 in | . 75 | 6.00 | \$50.00 |

## Varieties

E. japonica (Green)
E. japonica albo-marginata (Silver-Margined)
E. japonica albo-variegata (Silver Variegated)
E. japonica aureo-variegata (Golden Variegated)
E. japonica columnaris (Glossy Green)
E. japonica viridi-variegata (Duc d'Anjou) (Golden)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Evonymus (Rare) EACH } \\
& \text { Varieties } \\
& \text { E، japonica aureo-marginata (Golden) } \\
& \text { E. japonica microphyllus pulchella } \\
& \text { E. japonica microphyllus variegata } \\
& \text { E. radicans (Climbing) } \\
& \text { E. radicans acuta (Climbing) } \\
& \text { E. japonica pres gouthier } \\
& \text { E. radicans argentea-marginata (Climbing) } \\
& \text { E. radicans variegata }
\end{aligned}
$$

We can furnish E. microphyllus pulchellus in small plants for hedges and borders.

|  | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 12 inches | \$0.75 | \$6.00 | \$50.00 |

FABIANA Imbricata (S.)



| FUCHSIA (S.) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | eac |
| Price. | . \$1.00 \$7.50 |
| Varieties |  |
| F. Magellamia | F. procumbens F. renan |
| F. microphylla <br> F. renan <br> F. phenominal |  |
|  |  |  |
| FUSCHIAS (Rare) (S.) |  |
| Price | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { EACH } & { }^{10} \\ \ldots . . \$ 1.50 & \$ 12.50\end{array}$ |
| Varieties |  |
| F. andenken heinrich | F. le robuste |
| F. andre c. nostre | F. minnesota |
| F. beranges |  |
| F. black prince | F. monsieur mosbeie |
| F. dr. behung | F. mrs. gladstone |
| F. dollar punzein | F. pillar of gold |
| F. Elysee | F. remark |
| F. emile laurant | F. riccartorie |
| F. enfant prodigal | F. rose phenominal |
| F. frau alice hoffman | F. sylvia |
| F. graphic | F. telegraph |
| F. jarry deslogue | F. niles |



GERBERA Jamesoni Hybrida (Hybrid
Potted
EaCH



## Varieties

I. pendula aurea variegata

|  | JACOBINIA Velutina (S.) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Potted, 1 | to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . \$ 0.75$ | $\$ 6.00$ |

## LAGUNARIA Patersoni (S. or T.)



## LANTANA Camara Amiel (S.)

Flowers orange and red.
Potted, 1 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.75 \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { EACH } 10 \\ & \$ 6.00\end{aligned}$

| LAURUS Nobilis (Sweet Bay Tree) (T.) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Standard | EACH | 10 |
| Balled, 4 ft. stem. | . \$6.00 |  |
| Balled, 3 ft. stem. | 5.00 |  |
| Balled, 2 ft stem. | 3.50 |  |
| Balled, $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. stem. | 2.50 |  |
| Bush |  |  |
| Balled, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 2.00 | \$15.00 |
| Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 1.50 | 12.50 |

## LEPTOSPERMUM Laevigatum (Australian Tea Tree) (S.)



Leptospermum Scoparium nicholli (S.)
Flowers carmine. EACH 10
Balled, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . .$.
Potted, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

## LIGUSTRUM (Privet)

EACH

Balled, 3 to $41 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots$.
Balled, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots$.
Potted, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots .$.
Varieties
L. ciliatum
L. japonica (Japanese
Privet) (S. or T.)
L. nepalense (S.)
L. ovalifolium albo mar-
ginatum (S.)

## Varieties

1.50
L. ciliatum
L. lucidum (S.)

Privet) (S. or T.)
L. nepalense (S.) ginatum (S.)
L. vulgare (Evergreen or English Privet) (S.)
L. ovalifolium aureo marginatum (S.)
L. sinense (Chinese Privet) (S.)
L. ovalifolium (Calif. Privet) Each $10 \quad 100$ for hedges, bare root. ...... $\$ 0.25 \quad \$ 2.00 \quad \$ 15.00$

|  | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 | . \$1.25 | \$10.00 |
| Balled, 1 to $11 / 2$ | 1.00 | 7.50 |

## Varieties

L. coriacium
L. henryii
L. jasminioides
L. lucidum variegata
L. reevesi

## LONICERA Nitida (S.)



We have a fine stock small plants suitable for hedges or borders.

| Balled $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . \$ 1.00$ | $\$ 7.50$ | $\$ 50.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

## LYONOTHAMNUS Floribundus Asplenifolius (Island Ironwood) (T.)

$$
\text { EACH } \quad 10
$$

|  |  | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boxed, 5 to 6 ft . |  | \$4.00 | \$30.00 |
| Boxed, 4 to 5 ft . |  | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| Boxed, 3 to 4 ft |  | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| MAGNOLIA (T.) |  |  |  |
|  |  | EACH | 10 |
| Balled, 5 | to 6 ft . | \$4.00 | \$30.00 |
| Balled, 4 | to 5 ft . | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| Balled, 3 | to 4 ft . | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| Balled, 2 | to 3 ft . | 2.00 | 15.00 |

## Varieties

M. grandiflora
M. grandiflora exoniensis
M. grandiflora gallisoniensis


| Mahonia Japonica (Japanese Mahonia) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| Potted, 3 to 4 | ft..... . \$2.50 | \$20.00 |  |
| Potted, 2 to $21 / 2$ | t...... 2.00 | 17.50 |  |
| Potted, $11 / 2$ to 2 | ft. . . . . 1.75 | 15.00 | \$125.00 |
| Potted, 1 to $11 / 2$ | ft. . . . . . 1.50 | 12.50 | 100.00 |

# MAHONIA Pinnata (California Mahonia) (Very Rare) 

EACH

$\qquad$

## MELALEUCA



## Varieties

M. armillaris (S.) M. hypericifolia (S.)
M. wilsoni (S.)

## MYOPORUM Laetum (S.)



## Varieties

M. communis (Common Myrtle)
M. communis flore pleno (Double Flowered Myrtle)
M. communis microphylla (Small Leaved Myrtle)
M. communis variegata (Variegated Myrtle)

## NANDINA Domestica (S.)

White flowers, red berries.

|  |  | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balled, 3 | to 4 ft | . \$4.00 | \$35.00 |
| Balled, 2 | to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| Balled, 11/2 | to 2 ft | 2.00 | 15.00 |

## NERIUM (Oleander) (S.)

|  | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balled, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | . \$1.50 | \$12.50 |
| Potted, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | . 75 | 6.00 |

## Varieties

Album Plenum (white).
Claude Blanc (scarlet)
Double Pink
Dr. Golfin (bright rose)
Henry Mares (light pink)
Lauri folium (pink)
Madoni grandiflorum (white)
Mad. Peyre (light yellow).
Mad. Sarah Bernhardt (pink)
Mrs. F. Roeding (cerise pink)
Mrs. Chas. Baltet (pink)
Nankin (variegata foliage)
Notaire Cavalliere (brilliant red)
Prof. Martin (dark red)
Purpureum (red)
Single White
Sister Agnes (white)
Splendens giganteum (pink) Pierre Roudier (buff and salmon)

## OLEARIA Forsteri (S.)

Potted, 1 to $11 / 2$ ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.00$

[^0]| OSMANTHUS Fragrans (Sweet Olive) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | each | 10 |
| Potted, 2 to 3 ft . | . $\$ 1.50$ | \$12.50 |
| Varieties |  |  |
| White | Yellow |  |
| PHILADELPHUS Mexicana (S.) |  |  |
| Potted, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. |  | \$1.00 |
| PHILLYREA Latifolia (S.) |  |  |
|  | each | 10 |
| Salled, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | .... \$1.00 | \$7.5 |


| PHOTINIA Arbutifolia (Christmas BerryCalifornia Holly) (S.) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | each | 10 | 100 |
| Potted, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | \$1.50 | \$12.50 |  |
| Potted, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft | 1.25 | 10.00 | \$80.00 |
| PHOTINIA Serrulata (Evergreen Hawthorne) |  |  |  |
|  |  | ACH | 10 |
| to 2 |  | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. |  | 1.5 | 12.5 |


| Prunus (Laurels) (S.) | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balled, 4 to 5 ft | \$4.00 | \$35.00 |
| Balled, 3 to 4 ft | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| Balled, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 1.25 | 10.00 |

## Varieties

P. laurocerasus (English Laurel)
P. laurocerasus latifolia (Large-leaved Laurel)
P. laurocerasus rotundifolia (round-leaved)
P. Iusitanica (Portugal Laurel)

PYRACANTHA (Evergreen Hawthorn) (S.) Еach 10100
Boxed, 4 to 5 ft....... $\$ 5.00$
Boxed, 3 to 4 ft........ 4.00
Balled, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$...... . $2.00 \quad \$ 15.00 \quad \$ 125.00$
Balled, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . .{ }^{2} 1.25 \quad 10.00 \quad 80.00$

## Varieties

$\dot{\mathrm{P}}$. angustifolia (berries orange yellow)
P. coccinea (Burning Bush) (orange red berries)
P. coccinea lalandi (yellow berries)
P. crenulata (Chinese Evergreen Hawthorn) (berries bright red)
P. crenulata yunnanensis (berries large bright red)


| RAPHIOLEPIS Japonica (S.) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | each | 10 |
| Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 | . $\$ 1.50$ | \$12.50 |
| Balled, 1 to $11 / 2$ | 1.25 | 10.00 |


| RHAMNUS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | EACH | 10 |
| Potted, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$1.25 | \$10.00 |
| Potted, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| Varieties |  |  |
| R. alaternus (S. or T. <br> R. californica (Calif | variegat <br> e) (S.) | S.orT.) |

## ROMNEYA Coulteri (Matilija Poppy)

EACH $\quad 10$
Potted. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.75$ \$6.00

ROSEMARINUS Officinalis (Rosemary) (S.)
Potted, 1 to $11 / 2$ ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.75$
RUSCUS Aculeatus (Butcher's Broom) (S.)

|  |  | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balled, 3 | to 4 ft | . 2.50 | \$20.00 |
| Balled, 2 | to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| Balled, 11/2 | to 2 ft | 1.50 | 12.50 |


| SCHINUS (Pepper Tree) (T.) | TEUCRIUM Fruticans (S.) |
| :---: | :---: |
| EACH 10 | EACH 10 |
| Potted, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 1.00$. $\$ 7.50$ | Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 2.00 ~ \$ ~ \$ 15.00$ |
|  | Balled, 2 to 3 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.50 1 12.50 |
| Varieties |  |
| S. molle (California Pepper Tree) <br> S. terebinthifolius (Brazilian Pepper Tree) | UMBELLULARIA Californica (California |
|  | Laurel or Bay) (T.) |
|  | EACH 10 |
|  | Balled, 3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$ |
| SPARTIUM (Broom) (S.) 10 |  |
| EACH 10 | Balled, 112 to 2 ft................ . 1.50 . $\$ 12.50$ |
| Potted, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 1.00$. $\$ 7.50$ |  |
| Varieties | Bushy, well-formed plants. Highly recommended |
| S. junceum (Spanish Broom) | Bushy, well-formed plants. Highly recommended for hedges and borders. |
| Spartium EACH |  |
|  | Balled, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . .$. |
|  | Varieties |
| S. Junceum Nana (Dwarf Spanish Broom). This variety originated with us and is now offered for the first | V. decussata V. decussata variegata |
| time. A dwarf form of Spanish broom but differs en- | V. elliptica ${ }^{\text {V }}$ V. speciosa andersoni |
| tirely in habit of growth. It develops a large number of | V. speciosa imperialis V. speciosa variegata |
| slender branches, which form a fine compact globe- |  |
| shaped head, completely hiding the stem of the plant. Branchlets are clear green and almost devoid of leaves. | Veronica (New) Each 10 |
| When covered with its bright yellow flowers it is a magnificent sight. An excellent plant for foreground plantings and for borders. A very desirable shrub. | Balled, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ . ~ \$ 1.50 ~ \$ 12.50 ~$ |
|  | Varieties <br> V. cupressoides <br> V. hulkeana |
|  | VIBURNUM (S.) |
| STERCULIA Diversifolia (Bottle Tree) (T.) |  |
| EACH 10 | Balled, 2 to 21/2 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.50 12.50 |
| Bare roots 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 0.75$ ( $\$ 6.00$ |  |
|  | Varieties |
|  | V . odoratissimum V. suspensum |
| SUTHERLANDIA Frutescens (Bladder | V. tinus (Laurustinus) V. tinus lucidum (Lau- |
| Senna) (S.) EACH 10 | V. tinus strictum (Laurus- rustinus grandiflora) tinus rotundifolia) |
|  | V. tinus variegatum |

## Deciduous Ornamental Trees

This division is self-explained by the title, except that trees of drooping or "weeping" habit are classed together in the next section.

The best street trees for this part of California are included in this division. Evergreens are used in Southern California, but in Northern California deciduous trees are better, as they afford needed shade during the summer, but admit sunshine in winter, which helps to dry the mud after rains.

In this class will also be found some of the most beautiful specimen trees, others valued for their wealth of blossoms and some "general purpose" trees.

All have been carefully grown, and such as needed it pruned each year. It is advisable, however, when planting, to cut back pretty well all but a few kinds. This helps the tree to become established and lessens the risk of loss. It is easy to cut back too little, but hard to overdo it.

In the hot interior valleys it is advisable to shade the trunks of this class of trees until they become well established.

Trees where the diameter measurement and height are given are specimens. We dig such trees with an ample root system and where it is desirable to secure an immediate effect we recommend planting them in perference to the smaller trees. In order to convey some idea of their size we indicate the height as well as the diameter measurement which is taken six inches above the ground.

ACER (Maple) (T.)

| Height | Diam. | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 ft . | 4 in. | . $\$ 8.00$ | \$70.00 |  |
| 16 ft . | $31 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | 7.00 | 60.00 |  |
| 14 ft . | 3 in. | 6.00 | 50.00 |  |
| 12 to 14 ft |  | 3.00 | 25.00 | \$200.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft |  | 2.50 | 20.00 | 150.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft |  | 2.00 | 15.00 | 120.00 |
| 6 to 8 ft |  | 1.50 | 12.50 |  |

## Varieties

A. campestre (English Cork-Barked Maple)
A. macrophyllum (Oregon or Large-leaved Maple)
A. platanoides (Norway Maple)
A. platanoides schwedleri (Schwedler's Purple-leaved Maple)
A. platanoides reitenbachi
A. pseudo platanus (Sycamore Maple)
A. saccharum (Sugar or Rock Maple)
A. saccharinum (Silver or Soft Maple)

| AESCULUS (Buckeye; Horse | Chest | (T.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Height Diam. | EACH | 10 |
| 16 ft . $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | \$6.00 | \$50.00 |
| 14 ft . 2 in . | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft . | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 1.50 | 12.00 |
| Varieties |  |  |

A. carnea (Red-flowering Horse Chestnut)
A. hippocastanum (European Horse Chestnut)

| BETULA (Birch) (T.) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Height | Diam. | EACH | 10 |
| 20 ft . | 4 in. | \$8.00 | \$70.00 |
| 18 ft . | $31 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | 7.00 | 60.00 |
| 16 ft . | 3 in | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 12 to 14 ft . |  | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft . |  | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft . | . | 2.00 | 17.50 |

## Varieties

B. alba atropurpurea (European White Birch)
B. papyrifera (Canoe or Paper Birch)
B. populifolia (American White Birch)

## CASTANEA (Chestnut) (T.)

 EACH$\$ 3.00$

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 to 12 ft . | . $\$ 3.00$ | \$25.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 6 to 8 ft | 2.00 | 15.0 |

## Varieties

C. sativa (Italian or Spanish Chestnut)

| CATALPA (T.) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Height Diam. | EACH | 10 |
| 14 ft . 3 in. | \$5.00 | \$45.00 |
| 12 ft . $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 12 to 14 ft . | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft . | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 1.50 | 12.00 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| Varieties |  |  |
| C. bignonioides | Hardy | talpa) |



| CELTIS Australis (European Nettle Tree) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| EACH | 10 |
| Potted, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . \ldots . . . . . . \$ 0.75$ | $\$ 6.00$ |

> CELTIS Occidentalis (American Nettle Tree or Hackberry) (T.)


CERCIS (Judas Tree) (T.)



FAGUS Sylvatica (European Beech) (T.) each


6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .2 .20$
Varieties
F. sylvatica $\quad$ F. sylvatica hetcrophylla
F. sylvatica purpurea

FRAXINUS Americana (American White
Ash) (T.)


GINGKO Biloba (Salisburia Adiantifolia)
(Maiden Hair Tree) (T.)

|  | each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft . | . \$1.50 | \$12.50 |
| 4 to 6 ft . | 1.25 | 10.00 |



HOVENIA Dulcis (T.)

|  | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Potted, 4 to 5 ft | . 1.25 | \$10.00 |

JUGLANS (Walnut) (T.)

|  | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft . | \$1.50 | \$12.50 | \$100.00 |
| 4 to 6 ft . | 1.25 | 10.00 | 90.00 |

## Varieties

J. californica (California Black Walnut)
J. nigra (American Black Walnut)

| LABURNUM Anagyroides (T.) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | each | 10 |
| 8 to 10 ft . | . $\$ 2.00$ | \$15.00 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 4 to 6 ft | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| Varieties |  |  |
| L. anagyroides vulgare (Golden Chain) <br> L. anagyroides aureum (Golden-leaved Laburnum) |  |  |
|  |  |  |

LIQUIDAMBAR Styraciflua (Sweet Gum) (T.)

| 6 to 8 ft . | EACH |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 6 ft . | 2.00 |

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera (Tulip Tree) (T.)

|  | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 10 ft . | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 1.50 | 12.50 |

MELIA Azedarach Umbraculiformis (Texas
Umbrella) (T.)
EACH
10


5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ . ~ 1.50 ~ 12.50$

|  | MO |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Height | Diam. | Each | 10 |
| 14 ft . | 3 in . | \$6.00 | \$50.00 |
| 12 ft . | $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| 12 to 1 |  | 3.00 | 25.00 |

## Varieties

Downing's Everbearing Lick's American
New American

## MORUS (Mulberry) Multicaulis

| 4 to 6 ft . | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . |  | 8.00 |

## MORUS (Mulberry) Persian

Large fruiting variety.

|  | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft . | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| 4 to 6 ft . | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.25 | 10.00 |


| PLATANUS (Sycamore) (T.) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Height Diam. | Each | 10 | 100 |
| 16 ft . $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | . \$6.00 | \$50.00 |  |
| 14 ft . 2 in | 5.00 | 40.00 |  |
| 12 to 14 ft . | 2.50 | 20.00 | \$150.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft | 2.00 | 17.50 | 125.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft | 1.75 | 15.00 | 100.00 |
| 6 to 8 ft | 1.50 | 12.50 | 90.00 |
| Varieties |  |  |  |
| P. occidentalis (American Plane) |  |  |  |
| P. orientalis (European Sycamore) |  |  |  |
| P. racemosa (California Sycamore) |  |  |  |
| The European Sy being one of the fin in all soils and loca | is recog e and a | zed in nues tr | fornia as thriving |


|  | POPULUS (Poplar) (T.) |  |  | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Height | Diam. | each | 10 |  |
| 20 ft . | 4 in. | . $\$ 6.00$ | \$50.00 |  |
| 18 ft . | $31 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | 5.00 | 40.00 |  |
| 16 ft . | 3 in. | 4.00 | 30.00 |  |
| 14 ft . | $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | 3.00 | 25.00 |  |
| 12 to 14 ft |  | 2.00 | 15.00 | \$125. |
| 10 to 12 ft |  | 1.50 | 12.50 | 100.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft |  | 1.25 | 10.00 | 80.00 |
| 6 to 8 ft . |  | 1.00 | 8.00 | 70 |

## Varieties

P. alba nivea (Silver or White Poplar)
P. balsamifera (Balm of Gilead)
P. deltoides carolinensis (Carolina Poplar)
P. nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar)

## QUERCUS (Oak) (T.)

|  | QUERCUS (Oak) (T.) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {EACH }}$ | 10 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 75 | 6.00 |

## Varieties

Q. cerris (Turkey Oak) Q. rubra (Red Oak)
Q. coccinea (Scarlet Oak) Q. lobata (Valley or
Q. macrocarpa (Bur Oak)

Weeping Oak)
Q. palustris (Pin Oak)

| ROBINIA (Locust) (T.) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Height | Diam. | EACH | 10 |
| 18 ft . | 4 in. | \$5.00 | \$45.00 |
| 16 ft . | $31 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | 4.50 | 40.00 |
| 14 ft . | 3 in | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 12 to 14 ft |  | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft |  | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 8 to 10 ft |  | 1.25 | 10.00 |

## Variety

R. pseudacacia (Common or Black Locust)

## Robinia (Rare Types) Grafted

| Height | Diam. | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 ft . | 4 in | . $\$ 7.00$ | \$60.00 |
| 18 ft . | 3112 in | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 16 ft . | 3 in | 5.00 | 40.00 |

## Varieties

R. pseudacacia bessoniana (Thornless Locust)
R. pseudacacia decaisneana (Pink-flowering Locust)


## SORBUS Aucuparia (European Mountain Ash) (T.)

| Height | Diam. | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 ft . | $21 / 2$ in. | . \$6.00 | \$50.00 |
| 14 ft . | 2 in. | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| 12 to 14 ft |  | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft |  | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft |  | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| 6 to 8 ft |  | 1.50 | 12.50 |



Our descriptive caђalog contains descriptions of varieties listed in this booklet. Will be mailed on application.

## TILIA Platyphyllos (European Linden or Lime Tree) (T.)

The trees on which the diameters are given have fine developed heads.

| Height | Diam. | each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 ft . | 6 in. | \$20.00 |  |  |
| 16 ft . | in. | 10.00 | \$80.00 |  |
| 14 ft . | $31 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | 8.00 | 70.00 |  |
| 14 ft . | 3 in. | 7.00 | 60.00 |  |
| 12 to 14 ft |  | 3.00 | 25.00 | \$200.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft |  | 2.00 | 15.00 | 125.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft |  | 1.50 | 12.50 | 100.00 |
| 6 to |  |  | 10.00 |  |

ULMUS (Elm) (T.)


## Flowering Fruit Trees

Under this head we are listing the different varieties of fruit trees, including apple, almond, peach, cherry and plum. These trees are very attractive, both in fruit and foliage and contribute greatly to the beauty of our gardens in the early spring. Their beauty and charm are indeed individual, and no one should forego the joy of these trees somewhere in their grounds.

## AMYGDALUS (Pink Flowering Almond)

Price . $\$ 1.25$

## PERSICA (Flowering Peach)

Price

## Varieties

Camellia-flowered
Double White

Double Rose
Double Red

## PRUNUS (Foliage Plums)

EACH
Price................................................. $\$ 1.50$
Varieties
Purple Leaf Plum Vesuvius Plum

## PYRUS (Flowering Apple) each

Price. $\$ 1.50$

## Varieties

P. ioensis bechteli (Bechtel's Double Pink Flowering)
P. niedwetzkyana (Red)
P. spectabilis albo pleno (White)

## Deciduous Weeping Trees

The trees in this class are characterized by the tendency of the branches to droop or even grow directly downward. Almost all are beautiful specimen trees, sharply distinguished from the preceding class by their habit of growth, which renders them invaluable for making a contrast in large plantings. Varying in size from the diminutive weeping cherry to large trees like the weeping willow, they offer a wide range for choice. In waterside planting the use of this class of trees is imperative if natural landscape effects are to be reproduced. They require little or no pruning.

| BETULA Pendula Gracilis (B. alba pendul laciniata) (T.) (Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | each |  |
| 12 to 14 ft . | \$4.00 |  |
| 10 to 12 ft . | 3.50 |  |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 3.00 |  |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 2.50 |  |
| MORUS Alba Tatarica Pendula (Tea's |  |  |
|  |  |  |

2-yr. head grafted on 6 -ft. stem. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3.00$

## POPULUS Tremula Pendula (Weeping Poplar) (T.)

$21 / 2$-in. stem, $2-y r$. heads grafted 10 ft . from ground.

EACH

2 -in. stem, 2-yr. heads grafted 8 ft . from ground. 6.00

SALIX (Willow) (T.)
EACH $\quad 10$

|  | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 to 12 ft . | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| Varieties |  |  |
| S. babylonica (Weeping Willow) |  |  |
| S. babylonica aurea (Golden Weeping Willow) |  |  |
| S. "Lick's Weeping" |  |  |
| S. vitellina aurea (Golden Willow) |  |  |
| S. vitellin | ng Wil |  |

SALIX (Willow) (Dwarf Growing)

|  | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0.75 | \$6.00 | \$50.00 |

## Variety

S. osier (Basket Willow)

ULMUS Glabra Camperdownii (Camperdown
$6-\mathrm{in}$. stems grafted 12 ft . high, very heavy head. $\$ 20.00$ $4-\mathrm{in}$. stems grafted 10 ft . high, very heavy head. 15.00 3 -in. stems grafted $10 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{high}, 3$-year head...... 12.00 $21 / 2$-in. stems grafted 8 ft . high, 3 -year head... 10.00

## Deciduous Shrubs

A class of shrubs too little planted in our State. Few of the evergreens are as free bloomers as the best of the deciduous. Of course, they are bare during the winter, but the beautiful, fresh spring foliage, so often accompanied by the flowers, more than compensates. To ignore them means to lose many of the very best things available for our climate.

A good general rule is to prune these shrubs when they have finished blooming. This is very necessary with such as bloom from the old wood of the previous season; observation will show which these are. To prune them when dormant spoils their chances of flowering. Those which bloom from new wood of the current season's growth can be pruned either when dormant or after flowering.


## HYDRANGEA (S.)

| 10 |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| to $11 / 2$ ft. ............................... $\$ 0.75$ |  |  |
| Vach |  |  |
| Varieties |  |  |
| H. arborescens sterilis (Hills of Snow) (flowers white) |  |  |
| H. opuloides cyanoclada (H. Hortensis) (pink) |  |  |
| H. paniculata grandiflora (white) |  |  |
| H. opuloides Mme. Chautard (deep rose) |  |  |
| H. opuloides Cup Feliteus |  |  |
| H. opuloides Bouquet Rose |  |  |
| H. alba sterilis (white) |  |  |

## Hydrangea

EACH

Variety
H. opuloides cyanoclada domoti (light rose and white)


LAGERSTROEMIA Indica (Crape Myrtle) (S.)
$\qquad$

Red

## LEYCESTERIA Elegans

4 to 5 ft
$\$ 1.25$
$\$ 10.00$



## Varieties

S. bumalda (Anthony Waterer) (bright crimson)
S. billiardii (Spirea Californica) (reddish pink)
S. cantoniensis (Spirea reevesi) (pure white)
S. cantoniensis flore pleno (flowers double white)
S. pruniflolia plena (pure white)
S. van houttei (snowy white)

| SYMPHORICARPOS (Snowberry) (S.) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | EACH 10 |
| 4 to 6 ft | \$1.00 \$7.50 |
| Varieties |  |
| S. albus (Eastern Snowberry) | (berries white) |
| S. occidentalis (Western Snow | berry) (pink flowers) |
| S. orbiculatis (Indian Currant berry) | or Red Fruited Snow- |

SYRINGA (Lilac) (S.)
3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.25 \quad \$ 10.00$
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.00 7.50

## Varieties

Alba grandiflora (white)
Belle de Nancy (satiny rose)
Charles Joly (violet purple)
Charles the Tenth (deep ruddy purple)
Chinensis sougeana (red) (S. rothmagensis rubra)
Compte de Paris (bluish purple)
De Croncels (light pink)
Frau Bertha Dammann (pure white)
Gigantea (light blue)
Gloire de Lorraine (purplish red)
Gloire des Moulins (rosy lilac)
Lemoinei flore pleno (lilac blue)
Ludwig Spaeth (purple)
Mad. Abel Chatenay (pure white)
Mad. Casimir-Perier (creamy white)
Mad. Lemoinei (blue)
Marie Legraye (white)
Michel Buchner (pale lilac)
Persian Cut-leaved (pale lilac)
Philemon (dark purple)
Pres. Grevy (bluish lilac)
Pres. Massart (reddish purple)
Rubra insignis (Sanguinea) (purplish red)
Vulgaris alba (common white lilac)
Vulgaris purpurea (common purple lilac)
TAMARIX (Tamarisk)
2 to $21 / 2$ ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.75 \quad \$ 6.00$
T. algerica
T. hispida aestivalis
T. odessana
T. parviflora(T.africana)
T. parviflora purpurea
T. pentandra

## VIBURNUM (Snowball) (S.)

2 to $21 / 2$ ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.00 \quad \$ 10$

## Varieties

V. opulus sterile (Common Snowball)

## Climbing Plants

It is difficult to indicate sizes on this class of stock. Plants are either grown in the field or in pots.


Our descriptive catalog contains descriptions of varieties listed in this booklet. Will be mailed on application.


| MANDEVILLA | Suaveolens | (Chile | Jasmine) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | EACH | 10 |
| Pot grow |  | \$0.75 | \$6.00 |


| MUEHLENBECKIA Complexa (Wire Vine) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Pot grown..............................75 | 10 |
| $\$ 6.00$ |  |


| PASSIFLORA (Passion Vine) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pach |  |  |
| Pot grown........................ $\$ 1.00$ |  |  |
| $\$ 8.00$ |  |  |

## Varieties

P. alato caerulea (flowers white tinted rose, inside corona dark purple at base, white at tip)
P. caerulea (flowers greenish white, corona purple at base, blue at ends)
P. manicata ignea (Scarlet Passion Vine)
P. mollissima (Pink Passion Vine)

| PERIPLOCA Graeca (Silk Vine) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pot grown |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { EACH } \\ . \$ 0.75 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \$ 6.00 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | PLUI |  |  |
| Pot grown |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { EACH } \\ . \$ 0.75 \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{10}{\$ 6.00}$ |
| Varieties |  |  |  |
| P. capensis (azure blue) |  | P. capensis alba (white) |  |

## SOLANUM

Pot grown................ | EACH |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| $\$ 0.75$ | 10 |
| $\$ 6.00$ |  |

## Varieties

S. jasminoides (Potato Vine) (flowers white)
S. seaforthianum (S. azureum) (azure blue)

SOLLYA Heterophylla (Australian
Bluebell)


## Varieties

T. australis (Wonga-Wonga Vine) (creamy white, violet spotted)
T. capensis (bright orange red)
T. jasminoides alba (white)
T. jasminoides (white, shaded rosy pink)
T. ricasoliana (T. Mackeni) (light pink, striped red)
T. smithi (yellow, tinged orange)

## VINCA

Pot grown. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ \$ 0.50 \quad \underset{~}{\text { EACH }} \quad \$ 4.00$

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Varieties } \\
\text { V. major } & \text { V. minor }
\end{array}
$$

## WISTARIA

|  | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Field grown. | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| Pot grown. | 1.25 | 10.00 |

## Varieties

W. frutescens (purple)
W. chinensis (Chinese Wistaria (purple)
W. chinensis albiflora (White Chinese Wistaria)
W. chinensis fragrans (Fragrant White Wistaria)
W. flore plena (violet blue)
W. speciosa magnifica (lilac)
W. millettia (Evergreen Wistaria)

## WISTARIA (Multijuga Varieties)

EACH 10

Field grown . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$ \$20.00

## Varieties

W. multijuga (Japanese Wistaria)
W. multijuga alba (White Japanese Wistaria)
W. multijuga rosea (Pink Japanese Wistaria)

## Bamboo

A class of plants combining the greatest utility with graceful beauty. In spite of common opinion there is a great diversity of form and appearance from little dwarfs only a foot or two tall to those attaining even a hundred feet in their native haunts. With greater appreciation of the individuality of different species they are steadily attaining greater and well-deserved popularity. The cut shoots of several species afford splendid material for decoration.

| Field clump | $\begin{array}{rc} \text { EACH } & 10 \\ \ldots \$ 2.00 & \$ 15.00 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Varieties |  |
| Arundinaria falconeri | Bambusa fastuosa |
| Arundinaria japonica | Phyllostachys aurea |
| (Arrow Bamboo) | Phyllostachys quillioi |
| Bambura Tulda | Phyllostachys Castillonis |
| Phyllostachys henonis | Phyllostachys marliaca |

## BAMBOO (Arundo) (False Bamboo)

|  | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Field clumps | \$1.50 | \$12.50 |

## Varieties

A. donax (Giant Reed)
A. donax variegata

## Palms

The hardy palms undoubtedly constitute the chief glory of our California vegetation and go further toward creating and maintaining the semi-tropical appearance than any other class of trees or plants. Owing to great diversity in growth and habit, they can be used in many different localities for a variety of purposes. For street planting we particularly recommend Trachycarpus excelsus and T. nepalensis, as their trunks are very small and require almost no space. It should be remembered that palms can be transplanted safely no matter how large or old, if properly done.

## CHAMAEROPS

| CHAMAEROPS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balled, 4 to 5 ft . | EACH $\$ 6.00$ |  |
| Balled, 3 to 4 ft . | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| Varieties <br> C. humilis (Dwarf Fan Palm) <br> C. humilis argentea <br> C. humilis tomentosa |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| cocos |  |  |
| Balled, 4 to 5 ft . | $\stackrel{\text { EACH }}{\$ 6.00}$ | ${ }_{\$ 50.00}^{10}$ |
| Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| Varieties |  |  |
| C. Australis |  |  |

## LIVISTONA Australis (Corypha australis)

EACH
Balled, 4 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 6.00$
Balled, 3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5.00


RHAPIS Flabellifornis (Ground Rattan)
EACH
$\qquad$

## SABAL (Palmetto)

EACH

| Balled, 4 to 5 ft . | $\begin{array}{r} \text { EACH } \\ \$ 5.00 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Balled, 3 to 4 ft . | 3.50 |
| Balled, 2 to 3 ft . | 3.00 |

## Varieties

S. adansoni
S. blackburneanum
S. ghiesbreghti
S. macrophyllum
S. umbraculiferium
S. palmetto (Cabbage Palmetto)
S. texana

## TRACHYCARPUS (Chamaerops)



## WASHINGTONIA

|  | EACH | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balled, 4 to 5 ft . | . $\$ 4.00$ | \$30.00 |
| Balled, 3 to 4 ft . | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| Balled, 2 to 3 ft . | 2.50 | 20.00 |

## Varieties

W. filifera (California Weeping Palm)
W. robusta (W. gracilis or sonorae)

## AGAVES, DRACAENAS, GRASSES, ETC.

A group of trees and plants of very tropical appearance. The Dracaenas (Cordyline) are the only ones making real trees. The others are plants of low growth, throwing up elongated flower stalks.

AGAVE


## Miscellaneous Plants

ABUTILON
Potted Assorted varieties. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ \$ 0.50$

EACH
Potted Assorted varieties. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.50$



## Roses

Rose growing is a specialty with us. One of the influences that originally determined the location of our nursery at Niles was the fact that soil and climate were most perfectly adapted to the growth of splendid plants of this beautiful and favorite flower. To these natural advantages we add many years of experience and experiment, so that we honestly believe that no better roses than ours are grown anywhere.

Our assortment is constantly changing. Unless a variety has some marked point in its favor, it is dropped. New varieties are constantly being tested, and if found valuable are propagated and offered for sale.

Every rosebush we sell is grown entirely in the open ground and almost all are budded. In spite of the pretended objections offered by disseminators of weak plants on their own roots, there is absolutely no doubt that the budded plants are far superior. (There are a very few unimportant exceptions and these we grow from cuttings, anyway.) The only possible objection is that the budded roses may send up suckers but this very rarely occurs by the method followed by us in growing budded roses. A further preventive is to plant them so that the point where they have been budded shall be three or four inches below the surface.

## NEW ROSES $\$ 1.50$ Each

Out of hundreds of varieties recently introduced we have selected the following as being the most meritorious. They are varieties that even the most casual observer would stop to admire, and will add enchantment to any rose garden.
Cheerful (H. T.). Flaming orange.
Cleveland. Coppery-yellow at base of petals, shading into reddish copper toward tips.
Columbia. Glowing pink color.
Constance (H. T.). Buds long; orange-yellow streaked with red. Flowers golden yellow.
Los Angeles (H.) Luminous flame pink toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals.
Louise C. Breslau (H. T.). Buds coral-red shaded with chrome yellow, becoming shrimp pink and coppery orange as flowers open.
Margaret Dickson Hamill (H. T.). Large globular blooms of straw color, flushed with carmine on back of petals.
Marie (H. T.). White flowers, daintily flushed shellpink toward tips of petals.
Mrs. Bertram J. Walker (H. T.). Bright cerise pink.
Naarden (H. T.). Creamy white with light salmon pink in center.
Peachblossom (T.). Yellow at base, shading into a beautiful shell pink.
Premier (T.). Coral pink.

## MERITORIOUS VARIETIES $\$ 1.25$ Each <br> $\$ 10.00$ per 10

Here we offer some of the most popular varieties lately introduced. We have tested them in our experimental rose gardens and do not hesitate to recommend them for first place in any rose garden.
Colleen (H. T.). Brilliant rose-pink with deeper rose crimson veneering on creamy yellow ground.

Duchesse d'Auerstaedt (T.). Light yellow, shading to nankeen at center.
Gold Finch (C. Poly). Yellow.
Hoosier Beauty (H.T.). Rich, dazzling crimson-scarlet; fragrant.
Irish Fireflame (Irish Single). Old gold flushed with pure crimson when fully developed.
Lady Dunleath (H. T.). Pale yellow with deep golden center.
Mrs. Archie Gray (H. T.). Deep creamy yellow.
Mad. Collette Martinet (H. T.). Long, deep yellow bud, opening to old gold shaded with orange yellow.
National Emblem (H. T.). Dark crimson, overlaid velvety crimson, shading to vermillion at edge.
Ophelia Supreme (H. T.). Light rose-pink with darker shading in center and yellow at base of each petal.
September Morn (H. T.). Color delicate flesh.
Titania (H. T.). Bronze and carmine.

## SCARCE VARIETIES

\$1.00 Each
$\$ 7.50$ per 10
These are varieties for which there has been such demand that we have been unable to propagate sufficient plants to take care of orders. We are not at all surprised that these roses should have become so popular in such a short time. They certainly deserve a place in every rose collection.
Billard et Barre (T.). Clear canary-yellow; turning to golden yellow.
British Queen (H. T.). Pure white. Buds are short pointed and flushed peach, but this tint usually disappears as flower opens.
Chrissie MacKellar (H. T.). Orange pink, veined carmine.
Climbing Liberty (H. T.). Red.
Conrad F. Meyer (T.). Clear silvery rose.
Dr. Wm. Van Fleet (Wich.). Flowers beautifui flesh pink.
Duchess of Sutherland (H. T.). Bright rose pink.
Edith Part (H. T.). Carmine with chamois flushed pink.

Edward Mawley (H. T.). Brilliant fiery red.
Francis Scott Key (H. T.). Deep red; flowers large; very double and well formed.
Gen. Jeff (H. T.). Large, rosy crimson.
George Dickson (H. T.). Deep scarlet, shaded velvety crimson.
Gorgeous (H. T.). Flowers large, well formed, chrome yellow, shading to copper.
Hadley (H. T.). Excellent, dark, velvety crimson variety.
Juliet (Pern.). Outside of petals old gold, interior rich rosy red, changing to deep rose as the flowers expand.
Lady Hillingdon (T.). Deep apricot yellow.
Lady Mary Ward (H. T.). Rich orange, shaded deeper apricot orange, with a decided metallic veneering. Strongly veined carmine.
Madame Edouard Herriot or Daily Mail (Pern.). Superb coral red, shaded yellow at base, passing to shrimp red.
Marcella (H. T.). Salmon flesh. Buds buff.
Melody (H. T.). Saffron yellow with primrose edges and tips.
Mrs. Charles E. Pearson (H. T.). Orange, flushed red, apricot, fawn and yellow.
Mrs. Charles Russell (H. T.). Rosy carmine with scarlet center.
Mrs. Charles Hunter (H. T.). Cerise, nearly red.
Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt (H. T.). Salmon ground, with carmine, yellow and flesh mixed in.
Mrs. Myles Kennedy (T.). Delicate silvery white shaded buff, with pink center.
Mrs. Sam Ross (H. T.). Flesh, suffused salmon and underlaid with buff.
Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller (H. T.). Rosy carmine, outer petals soft pearly blush.
Old Gold (H. T.). Coppery orange.
Ophelia (H. T.). Salmon flesh shaded rose with chamois center.
Queen Mary (H. T.). Creamy ground, brilliantly penciled and flushed cerise, with an underlying shade of yellow.
Rayon d'Or Clear, bright, in tense yellow. Buds are coppery orange, slightly flushed carmines.
Soleil d'Or (Pern.). Golden yellow shaded nasturtium red.
Sunburst (H. T.). Yellow, shaded coppery orange. Outer petals lighter.
Tausendschoen (Poly.). Delicate pink, shaded rosy ca mine.
Tipperary (H. T.). The color is clear yellow.
Tip Top (Baby Doll) (Dwf. Poly.). Golden yellow, tipped with clear, bright cerise.
Verna Mackay (H. T.). Fawn suffused sulphur.
White Cecile Brunner (Dwf. Poly.). Pure white variety
Willowmere (H. T.). Rich shrimp pink, shaded yellow at center, with rosy carmine at edges of petals.

## GENERAL COLLECTION <br> \$0.75 Each <br> $\$ 6.00$ per 10

Agrippina (Bengal). Rich crimson.
American Beauty (H. P.). Deep rose.
American Pillar (Wich.) Brilliant pink with clear, white eye.
Anna de Diesbach (H. P.). Bright pink.
Antoine Rivoire (H. T.). Silvery flesh with salmon or even carmine center.
Arthur R. Goodwin (Pern.). Apricot flushed salmon, fading through shrimp pink to flesh.
Augustine Guinoisseau or White La France (H. T.). White, faintly suffused flesh pink.
Austrian Copper (Austrian Briar). Nasturtium-colored. Rich coppery red on upper or inside of petals, yellow on lower or outside.
Baby Rambler or Madame N. Levavasseur (Dwf. Poly.). Crimson.

Baldwin or Helen Gould (H. T.). Rosy crimson.
Baltimore Belle. White, blushed pink.
Banksia Double White. Pure white.
Banksia Double Yellow. Chamois yellow.
Banksia Single White. Pure white.
Baroness Rothchild (H. P.). Pale rose, tinted white.
Beaute de Lyon (Pern.). Superb coral red, lightly shaded yellow.
Beaute Inconstante (T.). Copper red, shaded carmine and yellow.
Beauty of Glazenwood, see Fortune's Yellow.
Belle Siebrecht or Mrs. W. J. Grant (H. T.). Bright rosy pink.
Betty (H. T.). Coppery rose overlaid with ruddy gold.
Black Prince (H. P.). Dark crimson, nearly black.
Bridesmaid (T.). Clear, bright pink, very full and well formed.
Captain Christy (H. T.). Delicate flesh pink, medium to large.
Caroline Goodrich (H. P.). Light red, very double; rich in fragrance.
Chateau de Clos Vougeot (H. T.). Crimson center with fiery scarlet tips.
Cherokee Double White (Cher.). See Fortune's White.
Cherokee Single White (Cher.). White with conspicuous yellow stamens.
Cherokee Pink (Cher.). Pink.
Cherokee Red or Ramona (Cher.). Cherry carmine.
Clara Watson (H. T.). Silvery flesh with deep pink center.
Climbing Belle Siebrecht or Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant (H. T.). Bright rosy pink.
Climbing Captain Christy (H. T.). Flesh pink. Flowers same as in bush form.
Climbing Cecile Brunner (Poly ). Salmon pink. Flowers identical with the bush variety. Very free bloomer; the only climbing Polyantha that flowers after the main spring crop. Of California origin and highly prized.
Climbing Devoniensis (T.). Creamy white with blush center. Large, double and intensely fragrant.
Climbing Etoile de France (H. T.). Climbing form of Etoile de France; deep, velvety crimson.
Climbing Frau Karl Druschki (H. P.). White.
Climbing Gruss an Teplitz (H. T.). Red.
Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.). or Mrs.
Robert Peary. White faintly suffused lemon yellow.
Climbing Madame Caroline Testout (H. T.). Bright pink.
Climbing Papa Gontier (T.). Rosy crimson with carmine center.
Climbing Perle des Jardins (T.). Deep golden yellow.
Climbing Souvenir de Wootton (H. T.). Bright crimson.
Climbing White Cochet (T.). White tinged pink.
Clio (H. P.). Large flesh-colored flowers, shaded pink.
Crimson Rambler (Poly.). Crimson.
Cloth of Gold (Nois.). Deep yellow center, tinted sulphur toward edges.
Daily Mail. See Madame Edouard Herriot.
Dean Hole (H. T.). Silvery carmine, shaded salmon.
Dorothy Page Roberts (H. T.). Coppery pink suffused apricot yellow.
Dorothy Perkins (Wichuraiana hybrid). Shell pink.
Dorothy Perkins White (Wich. Hybrid). White.
Dr. William Gordon (H. P.). Pink, petals edged with white.
Duchess of Albany (H. T.). Deep rose, nearly red.
Duchess of Wellington (H. T.). Intense saffron yellow stained with crimson, changing to deep coppery saffron yellow.
Duchesse de Brabrant (T.). Soft rose.
Earl of Dufferin (H. P.). Velvety crimson.

Elizabeth Rowe (Moss). Bright pink.
Erna Teschendorff (Dwf. Poly.). The color is a brilliant carmine red.
Etoile de France (H. T.). Velvery crimson with bright cerise center.
Eugene Furst (H. P.). Velvety crimson.
Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins) (Wich.). Flowers double, bright scarlet.
Farbenkonigin (H. T.). Bright carmine overlaid with silvery gloss.
Fisher Holmes (H. P.). Scarlet, shaded crimson.
Fortune's White (China). Pure white.
Fortune's Yellow (China). Creamy yellow, shaded orange and rose.
Francisca Kruger (T.). Deep chamois, shaded peach pink.
Franz Deegen (H. T.). Pale yellow with deep golden center.
Frau Karl Druschki (H. P.). Snow white
General Jacqueminot (H. P.). Brilliant red.
General MacArthur (H. T.). Fiery red.
General-Superior Arnold Janssen (H. T.). Deep carmine.
George Arends (H. T.). Delicate pink.
George C. Waud (H. T.). Orange vermillion.
Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau (H. P.). Bright vermillion red, shaded velvety crimson.
Gloire de Dijon (T.). Fawn, tinted salmon and rose.
Gloire de Margottin (H. P.). Dazzling red.
Gloire des Rosomanes (Bourbon). Bright red.
Gloire Lyonnaise (H. T.). White, tinted lemon.
Golden Gate (T.). Creamy white, tinted yellow and rose.
Gold of Ophir or Ophirie (Nois.). Reddish copper, tinted fawn and salmon.
Grace Molyneux (H. T.). Creamy apricot with flesh center.
Gruss an Teplitz (H. T.). Rich scarlet, overlaid with crimson.
Harrisoni or Harrison's Yellow (Austrian Briar). Deep yellow flowers.
Harry Kirk (T.). Creamy yellow with bright amber center.
Heinrich Munch (H. P.). Beautiful shade of pink.
Hester. See Fortune's Yellow.
Hiawatha (Hybrid Wich.) Rich crimson with white center.
Hugh Dickson (H. P.). Brilliant crimson, tinted scarlet.
Improved Rainbow (T.). Carmine, rose and flesh.
Irish Elegance (Irish Single). Apricot, shaded orange and pink.
J. B. Clark (H. T.). Scarlet shaded crimson in spring. Jessie (Dwf. Poly.). Bright crimson scarlet.
Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H. T.). Carmine and flesh pink. Joseph Hill (H. T.). Pink shaded salmon.
Jubilee (H. P.). Deep crimson, shaded marroon; almost black.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.). White, faintly suffused lemon yellow.
Killarney (H. T.). Flesh suffused pink.
Killarney Brilliant (H. T.). Brilliant pink.
Konigin Carola (H. T.). Satiny rose with reverse petals silvery rose.
La Detroit (H. T.). Shell pink, tinted soft rose.
Lady Ashtown (H. T.). Pale rose, shading to yellow at base.
Lady Battersea (H. T.). Brilliant cherry crimson.
Lady Gay (Wich.). Cerise pink.
Lady Ursula (H. T.). Flesh pink.
La France (H. T.). Pink, tinted silvery blush.
Lamarque (Nois.). White.
Laurent Carle (H. T.). Brilliant velvety carmine.
Leuchtfeuer (H. T.). Deep, rich velvety crimson.
Liberty (H. T.). Crimson scarlet.
Lieutenant Chaure (H. T.). Deep velvet.

Lyon (Pern.). Shrimp pink or coral; center salmonshaded chrome yellow.
Mabel Morrison (H. P.). White, outer petals pink.
Madame Abel Chatenay (H. T.). Rosy carmine tinted salmon.
Madame Alfred Carriere (Nois.). Creamy white.
Madame Caroline Testout (H. T.). Bright pink.
Madame Driout or Striped Reine Marie-Henriette. Deep rose, striped cherry red.
Madame Hector Leuillot (H. T.). Light yellow with carmine center.
Madame Hoste (T.). Canary yellow, deepening to golden yellow in center.
Mad. Jules Grolez (H. T.). Beautiful satiny china rose.
Madame Jenny Gillemot (H. T.). Canary yellow.
Madame Leon Pain (H. T.). Silvery pink, sometimes shaded salmon.
Madame N. Levavasseur. See Baby Rambler.
Madame Ravary (H. T.). Orange yellow, tinted flesh and creamy buff.
Magna Charta (H. P.). Rosy red.
Maman Cochet (T.). Deep rose pink on outer petals, but very light in center.
Maman Cochet, Red (Niles Cochet, T.). Cherry red on outer petals, lighter within.
Maman Cochet, White (T.). White with outer petals blushed.
Maman Cochet, Yellow (T.). Light yellow, edged rose.
Marechal Niel (T.). Deep golden yellow.
Margaret Dickson (H. P.). White with flesh center.
Marie Van Houtte (T.). Creamy yellow, tinted rose.
Marquis de Sinety (H. T.). Yellow flushed orange.
Marshall P. Wilder (H. P.). Red.
Mary Countess of Ilchester (H. T.). Crimson carmine.
Miss Alice de Rothschild (T.). Deep yellow center with lighter edges.
Miss Kate Moulton (H. T.). Pink, tinted silvery flesh.
M1le. Cecile Brunner (Dwf. Poly.). Salmon pink.
Molly Sharman Crawford (T.). Pure white or with a faint greenish tinge.
Mousseline (Moss). White, shaded rose.
Mrs. Aaron Ward (H. T.). Yellow tinted salmon rose.
Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell (H. T.). Orange pink or reddish salmon, outer petals flesh.
Mrs. George Shawyer (H. T.). Brilliant rose pink.
Mrs. Hubert Stevens (T.). White.
Mrs. John Laing (H. P.). Shell pink.
Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford (H. P.). Deep rosy pink, tinted pale flesh.
Mrs. Robert Peary. See Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.
Mrs. Wallace H. Rowe (H. T). Bright "sweet-pea mauve."
Mrs. Wemyss Quin H. T.) Intense lemon-chrome, washed with delicate maddery-orange.
Mrs. W. J. Grant. See Belle Siebrecht.
My Maryland (H. T.). Bright pink.
Orleans (Poly.). Brilliant red.
Ophirie. See Gold of Ophir.
Papa Gontier (T.). Rosy crimson with carmine center.
Paul Neyron (H. P.). Dark rose.
Perle des Jardins (T.). Deep golden yellow.
Perle d'Or (Dwf. Poly.). Golden yellow with orange center.
Persian Yellow (Austrian Briar). Bright yellow.
Pharisaer (H. T.). Silvery pink, faintly suffused salmon.
Philadelphia Rambler (Poly.). Light crimson.
Pink Frau Karl Druschki. See George Arends.
Pink Maman Cochet. See Maman Cochet.
Pink Moss (Moss). Beautiful bright pink.
Prairie Queen (Pr.). Reddish pink.
Prima Donna (H. T.). The color is a lovely shade of pink, changing to silvery pink.
Prince Camille de Rohan (H. P.). Deep, velvety crimson.

Prince de Bulgarie (H. T.). Silvery flesh, shaded rosy salmon.
Queen of Edgely or Pink American Beauty (H. P.). Pink.
Radiance (H. T.). Soft carmine pink.
Red Radiance (H. T.). Clear red.
Reine Marie Henriette (H. T.). Cherry red.
Reine Olga de Wurtemburg (H. T.). Dazzling red.
Reve d'Or (Nois.). Light yellow, shaded buff.
Rhea Reid (H. T.). Crimson scarlet.
Richmond (H. T.). Scarlet, lightly shaded crimson.
Safrano (T.). Saffron in bud, changing to pale yellow.
San Rafael. See Fortune's Yellow.
Silver Moon (Wichuraiana Hybrid). Pure white.
Souvenir de Wootton (H. T.). Bright crimson.
Souvenir du President Carnot (H. T.). Rosy flesh, sometimes nearly white.
Sunset (T.). Golden amber with a faint ruddy tinge.

Sweet Briar. The common Eglantine (Rosa rubiginosa), with simple pink.
The Bride (T.). White.
Ulrich Brunner (H. P.). Cherry red.
Veilchenblau (Poly.). Reddish lilac.
Viscountess Folkstone (H. T.). Creamy pink, shading to a salmon center.
White American Beauty. See Frau Karl Druschki.
White Killarney (H. T.). White.
Wichuraiana (Japanese species). White.
White Maman Cochet. See Maman Cochet, White.
William Allen Richardson (Nois.). Orange yellow.
William Shean (H. T.). Pure pink, delicately veined with ocher.
Winnie Davis (H. T.). Flesh pink, outer petals silvery blush.
Yellow Maman Cochet. See Maman Cochet, Yellow.
Yellow Rambler (Poly.). Flowers are yellow in bud, but nearly white when opened.

# Standard Roses 

## NEW AND SCARCE

$\$ 2.50$ Each $\$ 20.00$ per 10

Baby Doll
Hoosier Beauty
Lady Hillingdon
Los Angeles
Mad. Ed. Herriot
Mrs. Charles Russell
Ophelia

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Empereur du Maroc
Frau Karl Druschki
Franz Deegan
General McArthur
Glorie de Margottin
Gruss an Teplitz
Hugh Dickson
Improved Rainbow
Irish Fireflame

Irish Elegance
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria
Lady Battersea
Liberty
Lyon
Mad. Abel Chatenay
Mad. Caroline Testout
Magna Charta
Maman Cochet Pink
Marechal Neil
Marie Van Houette
Mrs. John Laing
Niles Cochet (Red Maman Cochet)
Papa Gontier
Paul Neyron
Perle des Jardins
Reve d'Or
Rhea Reid
Radiance
Sunburst
Ulrich Brunner
White Maman Cochet
Wm. A. Richardson
Yellow Maman Cochet

## Groups

The following lists include trees and plants grouped according to various characters and for certain special purposes.

## HEDGE PLANTS EVERGREEN

Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)
Taxus baccata (English Yew)
Thuja orientalis (Chinese Arbor Vitae)
Buxus (Boxwood, various kinds)
Laurus nobilis (Bay Tree)
Ligustrum japonicum (Japanese Privet)
Ligustrum ovalifolium (California Privet)
Ligustrum vulgare (English Privet)
Myrtus communis (Common Myrtle)
Pittosporum crassifolium
Pitttosporum eugenioides
Pittosporum tenuifolium (P. nigricans)
Pittosporum undulaturn
Prunus ilicifolia (California Evergreen Cherry)
Pyracantha angustifolia
Pyracantha coccinea (Evergreen Hawthorn)
Pyracantha crenulata (Chinese Evergreen Hawthorn)
Viburnum tinus (Laurustinus)

## DECIDUOUS

Chaenomeles japonica (Japanese Scarlet Quince)
Punica granatum (Flowering Pomegranate)

## TREES AND PLANTS NATIVE TO CALIFORNIA

## CONIFERS

Abies concolor (White Fir)
Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)
Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)
Libocedrus decurrens (Incense Cedar)
Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine)
Sequoia gigantea (Big Tree)
Sequoia sempervirens (Redwood)
Thuja gigantea (Giant Arbor Vitae)

Our descriptive catalog contains descriptions of varieties listed in this booklet. Will be mailed on application.

## BROAD-LEA VED EVERGREENS

Arbutus menziesi (Madrone)
Carpenteria californica
Ceanothus thyrsiforus (Wild Lilac)
Mahonia aquifolium (Oregon Grape)
Photinia arbutifolia (Christmas Berry)
Prunus ilicifolia (Evergreen Cherry)
Prunus ilicifolia integrifolia (Catalina Cherry)
Quercus chrysolepis (Live Oak)
Rhamnus californica (Wild Coffee)
Umbellularia californica (Wild Laurel)
DECIDUOUS TREES
Juglans californica (Walnut)
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS
Ribes sanguineum (Currant)
Spiraea billiardii
Symphoricarpos occidentalis (Snowberry)

## MISCELLANEOUS

Washingtonia filifera (Fan Palm)
Washingtonia robusta
Romneya coulteri (Matilija Poppy)

## STREET TREES

## BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Acacia dealbata (Silver Wattle)
Acacia decurrens (Black Wattle)
Acacia melanoxylon (Black Acacia)
Acacia neriifolia (A. floribunda)
Alectryon excelsum (New Zealand Oak)
Camphora officinalis (Camphor Tree)
Eucalyptus (for roadsides)
Grevillea robusta (Australian Silk Cak)
Schinus molle (Pepper)
Sterculia diversifolia (Bottle Tree)

## DECIDUOUS TREES

Acer (Maple)—all kinds.
Aesculus hippocastanum (White Horse Chestnut)
Aesculus carnea (Red Horse Chestnut)
Betula alba (European Birch)
Betula pendula gracilis (Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch)
Catalpa speciosa
Ginkgo biloba (Maiden Hair Tree)
Liquidambar styraciflua
Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree)
Melia azedarach umbraculiformis (Texas Umbrella)
Platanus orientalis (European Sycamore)
Populus deltoides carolinensis (Carolina Poplar)
Robinia pseudacacia (Black Locust)
Robinia pseudacacia decaisneana (Pink Flowering Locust)
Tilia platyphyllos (European Linden)
Ulmus (Elm)-all kinds

## TREES AND SHRUBS BEARING ORNAMENTAL RED OR ORANGE BERRIES

Taxus baccata (English Yew)
Taxus baccata fastigiata (Irish Yew)

## BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Arbutus menziesi (Madrone)
Arbutus unedo (Strawberry Tree)
Aucuba japonica
Cneorum tricoccum
Cornus capitata (Evergreen Dogwood)
Cotoneaster-all species
Evonymus japonica and its varieties
Ilex aquifolium (English Holly)
Nandina domestica
Photinia arbutifolia (Christmas Berry)
Pyracantha coccinea (Evergreen Hawthorn)
Pyracantha coccinea lalandi
Pyracantha crenulata
Ruscus aculeatus
Schinus molle (Pepper Tree)
Viburnum odoratissimum

## DECIDUOUS TREES

Celtis occidentalis
Crataegus cordata (Washington Thorn)
Crataegus crus-galli (Cockspur)
Crataegus monogyna pauli (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn)
Crataegus oxyacantha (English Hawthorn)
Crataegus rubra splendens
Crataegus tomentosa
Sorbus aucuparia (European Mountain Ash)

## DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Berberis thunbergi
Berberis vulgaris (Common Barberry)
Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea
Elaeagnus longipes
Symphoricarpos vulgaris
Viburnum opulus

## TREES AND SHRUBS WITH VARIEGATED FOLIAGE <br> CONIFERS

Cupressus macrocarpa variegata
(Variegated Monterey Cypress)
Juniperus chinensis argenteo-variegata
Juniperus chinensis procumbens aureo-variegata
Taxus baccata elegantissima
Taxus baccata fastigiata variegata (Variegated Irish Yew)
Taxus baccata washingtoni
BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS
Aucuba japonica variegata
Aucuba japonica latimaculata
Buxus sempervirens elegans variegata
Buxus sempervirens variegata
Coprosma baueri variegata
Coronilla glauca variegata
Elaeagnus pungens argentea
Elaeagnus pungens aurea
Evonymus-nearly all
Ligustrum gracile variegatum
Myrtus communis variegata
Pittosporum tobira variegatum
Veronica decussata variegata
Veronica speciosa variegata
Viburnum tinus variegatum

> CLIMBING PLANTS

Bougainvillea glabra variegata
Hedera helix variegata
MISCELLANEOUS
Aspidistra lurida variegata
Cortaderia "Variegated"
Miscanthus-all
Phormium tenax variegatum

## DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS ASSUMING RUDDY AUTUMNAL ${ }_{A}$ TINTS <br> TREES <br> Acer rubrum (Scarlet Maple)

Acer saccharum (Sugar Maple)
Crataegus cordata (Washington Thorn)
Liquidambar styraciflua
Quercus rubra (Red Oak)
Berberis thunberg
SHRUBS
Berberis
Cornus florida (Flowering Dogwood)
Virburnum opulus sterile (Common Snowball)
CLIMBERS
Ampelopsis quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)
Ampelopsis tricuspidata (Boston Ivy)
Ampelopsis tricuspidata atropurpurea

## PLANTS OF LOW OR IMEDIUM GROWTH SUITABLE FOR SHADED LOCATIONS BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Aspidistra lurida
Aspidistra lurida variegata
Aucuba-all
Azalea indica
Buxus-all
Camellia japonica
Cotoneaster microphylla
Erica mediterranea (Mediterranean Heath)
Fatsia japonica
Fuchsia-all
Hydrangea-all
Hypericum moserianum
Mahonia-all
Pyracantha crenulata
Rhamnus californica
Veronica-all
Viola odorata (Violet)

## TREES AND SHRUBS PARTICULARLY RESISTANT TO DROUGHT BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Acacia-all
Agonis flexuosa
Alectryon excelsum (New Zealand Oak)
Angophora lanceolata
Azara microphylla
Buddleia variabilis
Callistemon-all
Cassia-all
Cistus albidus
Cistus albidus
Eucalyptus
Hakea-all
Leptospermum laevigatum
Melaleuca armillaris
Melaleuca decussata
Nerium oleander
Pittosporum phillyraeoides
Spartium junceum (Spanish Broom)
Agave-all
Cordyline australis
Dasylirion-all
Yucca-all

## VALUABLE REFERENCE LITERATURE

California Vegetables, in Garden and Field. Fourth edition, revised and extended. A manual of practice with or without irrigation for semi-tropical countries. By Edward J. Wickson, A. M. Size of page, 6 by $91 / 4,368$ pages, well printed and strongly bound in cloth; illustrated. Postpaid, $\$ 2.50$.

Farm and Garden Rule Book. By Prof. L. H. Bailey. A new edition of the Horticulturists' Rule Book and Compendium of Useful Information for Nurserymen, Florists, Seedmen, and Fruit-Growers. Size of book, 12 mo., containing 600 pages. Price, $\$ 2.50$, postpaid.
California Garden Flowers. By Edward J. Wickson. First edition 1915, 262 pages, $51 / 2 \times 71 / 2$ inches; illustrated; cloth bound. This book aims to tell the beginner in California, whether he bf a scholar struggling with his school garden, or a suburban gazing vacantly on his residence lot, or the farm home maker, who is puzzled to translate his experience with teams, plows and pasture puzzled to translate his experience with lawns, just what to do to fields into trowels, pruning-shears and lawns, just what to do to make garden soils, grow plants and surround his abode with
beauty under the peculiar climatic conditions of California. Price, $\$ 2.00$ per copy, postpaid.
The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture. By Prof. L. H. Bailey. In six volumes. Illustrated with color plates-4,000 engravings in the text and 96 full-page cuts.
A discussion for the amateur, professional and commercial grower of the kinds, characteristics and methods of cultivation of the species of plants grown in the region of the United States and Canada for ornamental trees, fruit trees and vegetables. Price, $\$ 36.00$ per set, carriage paid.

California Fruits and How to Grow them. Eighth edition, revised and extended. A manual of methods which have yielded great success. By Edward J. Wichson, A. N. Size of page, 61/2x $91 / 2$ inches, 513 pages, bound in cloth and fully illustrated. Postage prepaid, $\$ 4.00$ per copy.

Roeding's Fruit Growers' Guide-First Edition. The illustrations in this book, in many cases, convey the information desired. There are few men in California who have given more thought and who have had a wider experience in diversified horticulture than Geo. C. Roeding. This book contains practical information presented in a clear, concise manner which will be appreciated by the novice as well as the experienced fruit grower. Price $\$ 1.00$ per copy postpaid.

Roses and How to Grow Them. By many experts. There is such a charm about the rose that anyone interested in the subject of rose culture should have a copy of this book. Price $\$ 2.00$ postpaid.

How to Lay Out Suburban Home Grounds. The progressive farmer of today is using every effort to make his home attractive and inviting like that of his city brother by beautifying his grounds with trees and shrubbery, for he fully realizes how much it adds to the value of his property. This book certainly tells you how to do it. The author is Herbert J. Kelloway Landscape Architect. Price $\$ 3.00$ postpaid.

Soils: How to Handle and Improve Them. From an economic standpoint this book should be in the hands of every farmer Soil which has been developed to the highest point of fertility is sure to produce heavy crops. The author, S. W. Fletcher, goes into this subject very thoroughly. Price $\$ 3.00$ per copy postpaid.

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 in. | 7 in . | 22 lbs . | \$1 00 | \$150 | \$2 50 | \$2100 |
| 24 in. | $7 \mathrm{in}$. | 22 lbs . | 90 | 125 | 200 | 1800 |
| 24 in. | 7 in . | 18 lbs. | 90 | 125 | 200 | 1800 |
| 18 in . | 7 in . | 13 lbs. | 80 | 110 | 175 | 1500 |
| 16 in. | 7 in . | 12 lbs. | 70 | 100 | 150 | 1350 |
| 14 in. | 7 in . | 10 lbs . | 60 | 85 | 130 | 1200 |
| 12 in . | 7 in . | $9 \mathrm{lbs}$. | 50 | 75 | 115 | 1100 |



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| Daphniphyllum | ${ }^{17}$ | Ligustrum | ${ }^{20}$ |
| Dasyliron. | 31 | Lilac-Syringa. | ${ }^{27}$ |
| Date Palm-Phoenix | 30 | Lime Tree-Tilia | 25 |
| Day Leiduous Ornamental Trees. | $\begin{array}{r}31 \\ 22 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Linden-Tilia. | -25 |
|  |  | Lippia... | ${ }_{24}^{27}$ |
| Deciduous Weeping Trees | 25 | Liriodendron. | 24 |
| Decumaria.............. | 28 | Live Oak-Quercus | ${ }_{21}$ |
| Desert Willow | 23 | Livistona. | 30 |
| Deutzia. | 26 | Locust-Robinia | 24 |
| Diervilla. | ${ }^{26}$ | Lonicera.. | -29 |
| Diosma. | 17 | Lyonothamnus | ${ }^{20}$ |
| Dogwood-Cornus | 17-26 | Madrone-Arbutus | 15 |
| Dracaena-Cordyline | 31 | Magnolia. | -27 |
| Duranta... | ${ }^{17}$ | Mahonia | ${ }_{23}^{20}$ |
| Dwarf Fan Palm - Chan | 30 | Maiden Hair Tree-Ginkgo | ${ }^{23}$ |
| Elaeagnus. | 18-26 | Mandevilla | 29 |
| Elder-Sambucus | ${ }^{27}$ | Maple-Acer. | ${ }^{22}$ |
| Elm-Ulmus | 25 | Matilija Poppy-Romneya | ${ }^{21}$ |
| Erica. | 18 | Melaleuca | 2 |
| Erythrina | 26 | Melia. | 24 |
| Escallonia. | 18 | Mesembryanthemum | 31 |
| Eucalyptus | 18 | Mexican Orange-Choisya. | 17 |
| Eugenia. | 18 | Morus. |  |
| Eulalia. | 31 | Mountain Ash-Sorbus | 24 |
| Evonymus. | -26 | Muehlenbeckia. |  |
| Exochorda | ${ }^{26}$ | Mulberry-Morus | -25 |
| Fabiana. | 18 | Musa. | 31 |
| Fagus. | 23 | Myoporum | 20 |
| Fatsia | 18 | Myrtle-Myrtus | 20 |
| Ficus. | ${ }^{28}$ | Myrtus. | 20 |
| Fig, Climbing-Fic | 28 | Nandina | ${ }^{20}$ |
| Filbert-Corylus. | 26 | Nerium.... | ${ }^{20}$ |
| Fir, Abies... | 12 | Nettle Tree-Celtis. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | ${ }^{23}$ |
| Flowering Fruit Trees | ${ }^{25}$ | New Zealand Flax-Phormi | ${ }_{15}^{31}$ |
| Fraxithias. | ${ }_{23}^{26}$ | New Zealand Oak-Alectry |  |
| Fremontia | 18 | Oak-Querc | ${ }_{24}$ |
| Fuchsia. |  | Oleander-Nerium | 20 |
| Garraya. | 19 | Olearia. | 20 |
| Genista. | 19 | Oregon Grape-Mahonia | 20 |
| Gerbera | 19 | Oriental Plane-Plantanus. | ${ }^{24}$ |
| Ginkgo |  | Osmanthus. | ${ }^{21}$ |
| Gleditschia | 23 | Pagoda Tree-Sophora | ${ }^{24}$ |
| Gold Dust Plant-Aucuba | 15 | Palmetto-Sabal. | 30 |
| Gold Flower. | 30 | Palms. | 30 |
| Golden Bell-Forssthia | ${ }^{26}$ | Pampas Grass-Cortaderia. | 31 |
| Golden Chain-Laburnum.. | 24 | Pandorea | ${ }_{28}^{29}$ |
| Golden Dew Drop-Duranta | ${ }^{17}$ | Parrots Bill. | ${ }_{28}^{28}$ |
| Golden Glow | 31 | Parthenocissus | 28 29 |
| Grevillea. ${ }^{\text {Gattand }}$ |  | Passiflora. ${ }^{\text {a }}$........... |  |
| Ground Rattan <br> Gum: Blue, Red, etc. |  | Passion Vine-Passiflora Peach-Prunus. | 29 29 |
| Gynerium-Cortaderia. . | ${ }_{31}^{18}$ |  | ${ }_{26}^{25}$ |
| Gypsophylla. | 31 | Pepper-Schinus. | ${ }^{22}$ |
| Hackberry-Celtis-Nettle Tree |  | Peony Mouton |  |
| Hakea. | 19 | Phloz. | 31 |
| Hardenbergia |  | Periploca | ${ }_{25}^{29}$ |
| Hawthorn, Evergreen | 21 | Persica. | ${ }^{25}$ |
| Heath or Heather-Erica |  | Phaedranthus. |  |
| Hedera. | ${ }^{28}$ | Philadelphus. | ${ }^{21}$ |
| Hemorocallis | 31 | Phillyrea. | ${ }^{21}$ |
| Heucophyla | 19 | Phoenix. |  |
| Heucothe. | 19 |  | 31 21 |
| Hibbertia | +28 | Photinia. ${ }^{\text {Phyllostachys }}$ | ${ }_{30}^{21}$ |
| Holly-İex | 26 19 | Phyllostachys Picea...... |  |
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| Hoya... | 28 27 | Platanus.. |  |
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|  | 19 | Plumbago. |  |
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[^0]:    Our descriptive catalog contains descriptions of varieties listed in this booklet. Will be mailed on application.

